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ESTABLISHED 1887

OLYMPIC PODIUM



Divng's Not the Fun It's Cracked Up to Be Greg Louganis, by most measures the world's greatest diver, hit his head on the board on his ninth dive in the three-meter preliminaries.

At the Sound of the Bell, He Came Out Thumping Another blow to the U.S. boxing team: His coaches misread the schedule and gold-medal hopeful Anthony Hembrick missed a bus, so Hembrick arrived too late for his middleweight match and was disqualified.

Canadian featherweight Jamie Pagendam fared better: On appeal, he won a bout he originally lost to Tserendoj Amarjargal of Mongolia. But officials barred the referee, Marinus Guiramo Loubo of the Ivory Coast, from officiating again at the Games because he lost track of the standing eight-counts that can end a fight.

Who Were Those Mystery Writers? Embarrassed Olympic officials admitted that the five men who paraded behind the Libyan flag in Saturday's opening ceremonies were not part of the official delegation, which did not arrive until Monday. Privately, Olympic officials said they understood that those who took part in the ceremony were Libyan journalists.

Not to Mention the Kumquats U.S. diver Michele Mitchell on her reported disappointment that she won only a silver medal: "The American public, I think, is really spoiled. It's like if you don't win, you've failed. That's wrong, you know. I'd like to see any of those couch potatoes come here and withstand the pressure."

The First Hurdle Can Be Getting There Carl Lewis, the U.S. track star who has set his sights on four gold medals, was threatened by his coach with being dropped from the 400-meter relay squad if he continued to disrupt the team.

Said Aouita of Morocco, aiming for gold in the 800- and 1,500 races, revealed Monday that he had not trained for six days because of a strained thigh muscle and an upset stomach.

Olympic report, Pages 17 and 18.

Israel Is 8th Nation to Launch a Satellite

By John Kifner New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Israel sent an experimental communications satellite into orbit Monday, becoming the first space power in the Middle East. It is the eighth country known to possess a rocket powerful enough to boost a satellite into space.

The satellite, code-named Ofek-1, is an experimental craft that will remain in space for about a month before burning itself out, according to Yuvael Neeman, director of Israel's Space Agency. The satellite will collect data on solar energy and on the Earth's magnetic field, he said.

Mr. Neeman said the satellite would take about 90 minutes to travel around the world. Its orbit will range from roughly 155 miles (250 kilometers) to 620 miles above the Earth, he said.

Mr. Neeman said the main purpose of the satellite launching was "technological, so we can learn the actual techniques." He did not discount the possibility, however, that future satellites could have military applications.

"I guess people are aware of Israel's serious security problems," he said, "so it's hard for them to imagine that we will build something that is not necessary for our defense."

He added: "There is defense potential in all of this action, but that is for the defense establishment to decide. Now the importance of the satellite is technological."

Crowds of Israelis at a Mediterranean beach broke into cheers when they saw the rocket carrying the satellite rise into a clear blue sky from an undisclosed launching site at 11:32 Monday morning. The launching came a day after

the Israeli press was dominated by reports, citing foreign technical magazines, that the country was about to launch either a communications or spy satellite.

Government officials declined to comment on the reports and denied that the subject had been discussed at a weekly cabinet meeting Sunday.

"Who said anything about spying?" Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said after the cabinet meeting in reply to a question about an article in the British magazine Flight International. The article said that Israel had developed a reconnaissance satellite and a rocket to put it in low-level orbit.

Mr. Shamir was more expansive Monday, saying the launch made Israel "a partner in the upper echelon of the modern technological world."

54 Die In Burma Fighting

Envoys Say Toll May Be 400 in Army Crackdown

By Seth Mydans New York Times Service

BANGKOK — Burmese troops moved to enforce a crackdown on anti-government protesters and heavy gunfire was reported in Rangoon throughout the day Monday and into the night.

The government put casualties at 54 dead and 23 wounded in what it said was an incomplete count. Other estimates were much higher.

U Sein Win, a former editor of The Guardian newspaper in Rangoon who now reports for The Associated Press, estimated that 150 people had been killed, including 17 soldiers, and that an unknown number had been wounded.

Other estimates from Rangoon-based diplomats ranged as high as 400 dead in the capital.

Opposition leaders, who met Monday, denounced the killings and said they would not participate in government-run elections that the military has pledged to enforce.

"We will continue our struggle for democracy by various means until the goal is achieved," said a statement from U Aung Gyi, U Tin Oo and Daw Aung San Sun Kyi, three prominent opposition figures.

Witnesses said they saw student demonstrators and Buddhist monks hit by gunfire and that dead and wounded civilians sometimes lay unattended in the streets as shooting continued.

According to reports from the capital, some protesters were fighting back with spears, slingshots and other home-made weapons. But most of those shot by the soldiers, as in an earlier military crackdown in early August, appeared to be civilians without weapons defying the ban on protests.

The bloodshed followed an announcement Sunday that the military had removed the civilian leadership, imposed a curfew and banned street demonstrations and other anti-government activities.

Diplomats said they believed that the military takeover was not a coup but was the latest step in the government's attempt to defuse and stamp out a nationwide popular uprising.

The leader of the takeover, the defense minister and army chief, General Saw Maung, is a member of the ruling clique that surrounds U Ne Win, the retired Burmese leader who is widely believed still to be exercising power.

An accurate count of casualties was impossible as the shooting continued. Troops were seen collecting bodies while residents dragged other dead and wounded protesters into their homes.

Embassies instructed their employees to stay in their homes. The shootings began within hours of the announcement of the military takeover. Protesters filled the streets late Sunday to reject the latest move against them.

Hospitals were reported to be running out of medicines and medical supplies.

More than 40 demonstrators and 17 soldiers were reported by witnesses to have been killed Sunday night in the Bangalisu area.

Some of the shootings reportedly took place as the military moved through the city, sometimes with fork lifts and cranes, to remove roadblocks erected Sunday night to hamper troop movements.

Other shooting was reported Monday at crossroads where soldiers were halting groups of marchers from outlying areas as they tried to join downtown protests.

Some of the confrontations took place at the traditional rallying points for demonstrators: The Rangoon General Hospital, City Hall and the U.S. Embassy.

On Merchant Street in front of the embassy, where a crowd of about 1,000 had gathered, witnesses said they saw two young men either shot to death or badly wounded by concealed gunmen.

Two monks were seen falling to the ground after being hit by gunfire.

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Armenians In Protests After Clash

By Bill Keller New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Azerbaijanis and Armenians clashed with firearms Sunday in the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Region, leaving 17 persons seriously injured, the Tass news agency reported Monday night.

An Armenian official reached Monday night by telephone at the Communist Party headquarters in the region said the shooting began when Azerbaijanis ambushed a busload of Armenian students in a village near the regional capital, Stepanakert.

The Tass report, which was read on television, did not say which side started the battle but reported that "firearms and other weapons were used in mass-scale fighting on both sides."

Word of the violence quickly spread to Yerevan, the Armenian capital, where hundreds of thousands of Armenians reportedly skipped work Monday and poured into the streets in the biggest protest demonstrations in months.

A Yerevan resident reached by telephone Monday night said "half the city" had thronged Yerevan's Opera Square to express anger at the latest news from Nagorno-Karabakh.

The clash was a serious escalation of the conflict that has kept the southern region in a state of tension since February.

It was the first time residents of the embattled region had been reported using firearms in their bitter dispute, which began in February when the Armenian majority in Nagorno-Karabakh demanded that the mountainous region be transferred from Azerbaijani control and annexed to Armenia.

Many troops were reported to be patrolling the streets of Stepanakert, where industry and transportation have been paralyzed by a general strike for the past week.

The seemingly intractable dispute in the two southern republics is widely viewed as the most serious spread of ballistic missiles capable of carrying nuclear weapons.



CRISIS IN LEBANON — Dan Simpson, the U.S. charge d'affaires, leaving West Beirut on Monday flanked by bodyguards. He held talks in the Moslem sector with the Sunni Moslem leader, Sheikh Hassan Khaled, about deadlocked procedures for choosing a president. Page 6.

U.S. Targets Argentine Missile

By Don Oberdorfer Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States and its industrial allies are seeking to halt or set back Argentina's work on a medium-range missile being developed with the help of Iraq and Egypt, according to State Department officials.

The decision to give special emphasis to blocking the Condor-2 missile was made at a meeting in Rome on Sept. 8 and 9, officials said. The meeting was attended by representatives of the United States, Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Canada and Japan.

The seven nations agreed in April 1987 to work against the spread of ballistic missiles capable of carrying nuclear weapons.

The Argentine missile, as well as other high-technology weapons being developed or sold in the Third World, will also be the topic of U.S.-Soviet talks on ballistic missile proliferation to be held in Washington on Sept. 26, the officials said.

The talks will be the first in a series of discussions authorized by President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, when they met in Washington in December.

Several intelligence and news reports have said that Argentina has been working on the Condor-2 missile since at least 1984. Egypt has provided technical assistance, and financing has come from Iraq.

The Condor-2 is believed to be a

two-stage rocket with a range of 500 to 600 miles (800 to 950 kilometers) and a payload of about 170 pounds (350 kilograms), officials said. They added that the missile, which is still in the development stage, appears to have run into difficulties in its testing program.

Because of the Iraqi and Egyptian involvement, it is considered likely that the weapon would be quickly exported to the Middle East when production begins.

A spokesman for the Argentine Embassy in Washington said no official information was available about the Condor-2 project.

The Argentine missile and the Iraqi and Egyptian assistance have been reported since 1984, but U.S.

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Bonn: An Engine That Could?

Export Orientation Irritates European Trading Partners

By Steven Greenhouse New York Times Service

FRANKFURT — Economic growth in Western Europe is being held back by West Germany's sluggish domestic consumption and recent interest rate increases, officials of other European nations assert.

The Germans protest, in response, that their economy grew an impressive 3.9 percent in the first half, although some experts earlier were predicting a growth rate of about 1 percent.

Still, many economists and foreign officials are saying that the West German economy, Europe's largest, is being pulled along by other European countries, with their strong growth and heavy appetites for German goods.

These critics say Germany's growth figures would be really good news if more of the growth came from domestic consumption rather than exports. Indeed, most economists predict that Germany's huge merchandise trade surplus —

\$70 billion last year — will climb to \$73 billion or more this year because export orders are up 10 percent.

What this means, many economists say, is that the Deutsche mark, Europe's dominant currency, remains undervalued. Many predict that the mark will have to rise against the dollar and be revalued upward in the eight-nation European Monetary System.

There is also concern that if West Germany remains a busy exporting machine, the narrowing of the U.S. trade deficit could stall. That might depress the dollar and roll the financial markets.

Economists and government officials in and out of West Germany say the dollar and European currencies need not fall against the mark if Bonn moves decisively to stimulate domestic consumption, drawing in enough imports to put a big dent in the trade surplus.

Germany's domestic consumption rose more than 4 percent in the first half, but most economists expect a weaker figure for the rest of the year.

"The Germans can boast that their growth is better than expected, but a slightly less superficial view is that most of the growth is coming from the export side rather than the domestic side," said Richard

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See ETHNIC, Page 4

Polish Prime Minister Resigns Over Economy

By Jackson Diehl Washington Post Service

WARSAW — Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner, blamed by Communist leaders and the state press for the failing Polish economy, delivered his government's resignation Monday but bitterly warned his colleagues that while "governments go away, problems remain."

The move by Mr. Messner, a loyal follower of General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, came as the party leadership sought to dampen the public discontent that has set off two damaging waves of strikes and to draw church and opposition leaders into a political alliance.

Mr. Messner was not immediately replaced but will continue in office as a caretaker. Party officials have hinted that a new cabinet could include prominent Roman Catholic laymen or opposition figures as government ministers. Such a move, the officials said, could be part of an agreement that they hope to reach in the negotiations that are to begin next month.

In a reflection of the struggles within the party, however, Mr. Messner's resignation speech to the Sejm, or parliament, contained a blunt defense of his record and appeared to subtly question the political opening. "It is obvious that, as in society as a whole, within the ruling structure there are contradictory interests and different views on many issues," he said.

Later, he said: "However, one should be aware of the fact that the overthrowing of governments will not substitute for the achievement of social and economic goals."

Party informants said that a new prime minister could be chosen at a meeting of the party Central Committee expected next week and that he might take office at another parliament meeting later this month.

One of the leading prospects for the post, Wladyslaw Baka, the party's economic secretary, was reported Monday to have traveled to Moscow for meetings with Soviet leaders.

General Jaruzelski, who has been under pressure for more than a year to dismiss Mr. Messner, had hesitated to act, party informants said. On Saturday, the Polish leader convened an emergency meeting of the ruling Politburo and another session of secretaries and provincial

See POLAND, Page 5



Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner, front row, left, during a session of the Polish parliament Monday.

Once 'Eradicated,' Prostitution Again Flourishes in China

By Edward A. Gargan New York Times Service

FUZHOU, China — In dark hotel bars along China's coast, young women in tight dresses and carefully coiffed hair are wiggling their ankles as they linger for hours over a single Coke. Nearby, young men in ostentatious jewelry are looking for clients to whom they can offer the women's services.

Prostitution in China is back and flourishing. In Fuzhou, a coastal city beginning to feel the breeze of economic growth and the onslaught of social change, a profession once obliterated by the Communists has reappeared and is now an entrenched facet of urban life.

A young man in his 20s strolled into a

bar fingering his gold watch, his eyes scanning the room the way a furrier fingers a pelt. He pivoted slightly on his staked heels, cruised to a table and slithered into a lounge chair.

"Girls?" he asked in a whisper as he stared intently away from the subjects of his inquiry. "Do you want girls?" "How many?" came the reply.

Slowly and nonchalantly he lifted two fingers from the table, a tapered two-inch-long thumbnail tapping the glass surface twice. "Two hundred."

"You can take the girls to your room now," he said, his voice low. "If they check, just swear at them and don't open your door under any circumstances. But I think they won't check."

Before 1949, before Communist morality became creed, prostitutes engulfed port cities from Tianjin to Canton, working the bars, hotels and bordellos.

After Communist armies marched through town and the People's Republic of China was declared, one of the first targets of the new local governments was the eradication of social decadence, which included everything from prostitution to opium smoking to gambling on mah-jongg.

Tens of thousands of prostitutes were sent to re-education centers, and dozens of personal accounts of rehabilitation were published as instructive examples of the benefits of the new order.

But since 1980 China has shifted its economic orientation and political hor-

izons, and foreigners have flooded the country's tourist sites.

Prostitutes began reappearing in tiny numbers five years ago, and there are throngs today.

The bar of the Hot Springs Hotel in Fuzhou, 380 miles (600 kilometers) southwest of Shanghai, is a seedy, smoke-filled corner of the main floor.

Hong Kong travelers perch on bar stools for welcome drinks; German salesmen hunch over San Miguel beers, and young women sway uncertainly on needle-thin heels, their hands on cocked hips.

Two women, both barely in their 20s, were squired by the man with the long thumbnail to a table.

"I'll come back and get them later,"

the man said. The women sat down; each ordered an orange juice, and they talked about their work.

"I was born and raised here in Fuzhou," began the taller of the two women. "There are 10 people in my family. My parents are retired now. My father was an elementary school teacher. My mother still works in a hospital."

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Kiosk

Health Crisis For Hirohito

TOKYO (IHT) — Emperor Hirohito of Japan, 87, who has suffered from a recurrent fever since late August, vomited blood as his health appeared to take a dramatic turn for the worse, but his condition later stabilized, a spokesman said early Tuesday.

The spokesman, Iwao Miyao, deputy chief of the Imperial Household Agency, which is charged with administering the Imperial Palace in central Tokyo, said Hirohito had been given emergency treatment, including blood transfusions, and was resting calmly.

General News

Slamming West German rearmaments surfaces after the disarming of the Ramstein Air Base show. Page 2.

Paris / Leisure

Was the theme of a party kicking off the Paris social season, given by the Boucheron jewelry firm. Suzy Menkes reports. Page 7.

Table with exchange rates: The Dollar in New York, DM 1.8678, Pound 1.6795, Yen 133.575, FF 6.348.

Ramstein Disaster Stirs West German Resentment

By Serge Schmemmann
New York Times Service

BONN — The plunge of an Italian stunt plane into a crowd of spectators at the Ramstein Air Base earlier this month has touched a smoldering resentment among West Germans at lingering limits on their sovereignty some 43 years after the end of World War II.

The accident, witnessed by more than 300,000 spectators and recorded on hundreds of amateur cameras and video recorders, seemed to many Germans the culmination of a long string of grievances about what is probably the densest concentration of soldiers and arms in the West.

While U.S. and West German officials moved quickly to depict the disaster as an isolated accident and denied any widespread disaffection, a wave of local and regional protest and action demonstrated a new readiness among rank-and-file Germans and local politicians of all parties to demand a say in allied military policies.

In Kaiserslautern, near the Ramstein Air Base and at the heart of the heaviest U.S. military concentration, the city council unanimously approved a resolution calling for an end to the annual air show.

In Wiesbaden, a local administrative court toughened its opposition to the stationing of new Apache attack helicopters at a nearby U.S. air base.

At the annual convention of the opposition Social Democratic Party, provincial politicians pushed through a resolution over the resistance of the party leadership calling for an end to low-level training flights over built-up areas.

And in an editorial that seemed to capture the popular mood, the weekly Stern magazine declared: "The time has come to ask the question of who really governs this country. Almost half a century after the end of the war, West Germany continues to be a nation with only limited sovereignty."

The rhetoric and resolutions, to be sure, were in part the inevitable political fallout of a major disaster in a nation given to nonstop public soul-searching after any disruption of its cherished security and order. Most West German leaders insisted that the flare-up over Ramstein was not targeted at America or NATO, but was rather a natural internal debate.

"Sure, they're more vocal," said Willi Wimmer, a member of the parliamentary defense committee from the ruling Christian Democratic party, about the local critics and politicians. "You can't keep a whole people 40 years after a war in a situation of democratic zombies. People want to know that things going on around them were decided by Germans."

"But this debate is between Germans and among Germans, and Americans shouldn't overreact to a normal democratic process," Mr. Wimmer added.

U.S. diplomats, for their part, stressed that their military forces continued to enjoy a remarkable degree of patience and even support, given the undisputed enormity of West Germany's military burden.

More than 900,000 soldiers from seven different countries armed with 10,000 tanks, 1,600 jet fighters, 1,600 helicopters, plus large arsenals of chemical, nuclear and other weapons fill hundreds of camps, bases and depots across the densely populated lands. Their maneuvers cause millions of dollars in damage annually to land and roads and their jets scream past regularly at tree-top level.

to diplomats and politicians in Bonn that Germans were no longer the placid, defeated nation of 20 years ago.

"The Ramstein air show tragedy has caused more than shock and horror," wrote Karl Feldmeyer, commentator on security affairs for the conservative Frankfurter Allgemeine. "It has also caused amazement that the allied air forces apparently do just what they want to in Germany."

Ironically, it was the new West German defense minister, Rupert Scholz, who uncorked the sovereignty issue by announcing a ban on aerobatic flying immediately after the Ramstein disaster.

Mr. Scholz evidently hoped to head off a political row, but instead touched one off when it emerged that he may not have had the legal authority to dictate such prohibitions to the allies.

Both the West Germans and the Americans privately made it clear that they would dearly prefer to avoid an open legal debate on the 23-year-old Status of Forces agreement that governs the allied forces here, given the passions this could ignite on both sides of the Atlantic.

Criticism of the European allies for purportedly not shouldering a fair share of NATO defenses has become an increasingly vocal issue in the United States, and American diplomats in Bonn were concerned that the German grumbling could be seized on in the United States as further evidence of European infidelity and ingratitude, stiffening pressure for reduction of American forces abroad.

"I think we can address these issues, but it will require a great deal of political sensitivity on both sides," said Richard R. Burt, the U.S. ambassador. "Here in Germany we want to avoid a debate over

the presence of U.S. forces, and in the U.S. we want to avoid political backlash that would flow from German debate."

Diplomats and government officials said that the new assertiveness among grass-roots Germans stemmed from several sources. Above all, they said, time and prosperity had done much to restore national self-confidence, and a growing concern with environment and the quality of life had made Germans more sensitive to the noise and disruption of a massive military machine.

More recently, and in the view of some politicians more ominously, the "new thinking" propagated by Mikhail S. Gorbachev in Moscow, and the resulting détente in East-West relations, has greatly lowered the sense of threat from the East, raising doubts about the necessity of the allied presence on so large a scale. One poll last month found that 94 percent of those questioned considered a Soviet attack unlikely.

At the same time, the peace movement that took shape during the missile debates of late 1970s developed a considerable sophistication in challenging the military through a broad range of legal and administrative tactics.

"The Germans have become more litigious than the Americans," an allied diplomat lamented. "The most visible source of irritation remains the large number of low-level training flights by allied jet fighters. Most any local politician in areas where the flights occur can recite the restrictions on such flying over other West European countries. Besides their great noise, the jets crash with terrible regularity, and every time they do West German newspapers list the things they nearly crashed into, including an atomic power plant last spring.

WORLD BRIEFS

13 Malaysian MPs Leave Coalition

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia (Reuters) — Thirteen members of the Malaysian Parliament said Monday that they had resigned from the ruling coalition of Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad.

"Thirteen of us have written to Parliament's speaker of our decision to become independents," said the former foreign minister, Rais Yatim. "We are no longer members of the National Front." Despite the resignations, the front is in no political danger since it still holds two-thirds of the parliamentary seats, political analysts say.

Commonwealth Official Faults Japan

CANBERRA, Australia (Reuters) — Japan should be punished for increasing trade with South Africa while other countries boycott Pretoria because of apartheid, the Commonwealth secretary-general, Shridath S. Ramphal, said Monday.

"Japan, I think, needs to bear the full weight of international opinion because Japanese have been trading with South Africa for a long time, and have intensified their trade," Mr. Ramphal said. He spoke after opening a Commonwealth Parliamentary Association meeting.

A study by officials from Australia, Canada and India, made public on Monday, identified seven countries that increased trade with South Africa. Japan headed the list, with an increase of \$748 million in 1987 in the value of its imports from South Africa compared with the average from 1983 to 1985. The study named the other countries as Taiwan, West Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Spain and Turkey.

Soviets Warn Pakistan on A-Bombs

MOSCOW (AFP) — The Soviet Union "could not remain passive" if Pakistan succeeded in making nuclear weapons, the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman, Gennadi I. Gerasimov, said Monday.

Reacting to reports that the Pakistani government could have its first nuclear weapon in the next few weeks, Mr. Gerasimov said that "neither Pakistan nor those who support it appreciate their responsibility in this regard." Pakistan's booming nuclear power "would create a new situation in the whole region and be a significant factor in aggravating tension," he said. "The U.S.S.R. could not then remain passive."

In another development, press reports in Islamabad said Monday that the Soviet ambassador to Pakistan, Viktor Yakunin, had given an ultimatum to a senior Pakistani minister, Mohammed Aslam Khanal, that Pakistan must change its stance on the Afghan war or be ready to face "dire consequences."

Hungary's Move Angers North Korea

TOKYO (Reuters) — North Korea attacked Hungary on Monday for its decision to open a representative office in Seoul, accusing the government in Budapest of turning its back on "proletarian internationalism."

Hungary said last week that it would open a trade office in South Korea and begin negotiations on establishing diplomatic ties, the first Communist bloc country to do so. Other East European countries have since indicated they have similar plans.

The Korean Central News Agency, monitored in Tokyo, said Hungary's move was "a cowardly and shameful act." Pyongyang is boycotting the Seoul Olympics but it largely failed in its efforts to persuade other Communist countries to join the boycott.

Gibraltar Officer Backs Commandos

GIBRALTAR (Reuters) — A Gibraltar policeman said at an inquest Monday that he heard British commandos shout a clear warning before they shot and killed three Irish Republican Army guerrillas in Gibraltar, in March.

The police security officer, speaking from behind a curtain to conceal his identity, said that he believed the soldiers had no alternative but to open fire when the guerrillas made sudden threatening movements. He said he watched two Special Air Service commandos following about five feet (two meters) behind Mairead Farrell and Danny McCann when a police-car siren went off.

"I then saw both the SAS soldiers behind McCann and Farrell draw their weapons," he said. "I then heard a voice say 'Stop! Police! Stop! Stop!' or something like that. I definitely heard the word 'stop,' but I'm not so sure about the word 'police.'" The shooting of the three IRA members, suspected by British authorities of preparing to plant a car bomb, prompted days of rioting in Northern Ireland and accusations that the commandos had deliberately killed them without warning.

Italian Airport Workers Call Strike

ROME (Reuters) — Italian civil aviation authority workers have called a six-hour national strike that is expected to close all Italian airports on Tuesday.

The state airline Alitalia said it had canceled all its European and domestic flights scheduled to arrive or depart between 8 A.M. and 2 P.M. (0600 to 1200 GMT) on Tuesday. It said intercontinental flights would be delayed until the strike was over. Unions said the strike had been called to press demands for higher wages and for administrative reforms.

Young Haitian Soldiers Insisting on Changes

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — A group of young Haitian soldiers demanded sweeping changes in the military and political structure of their country on Monday after a coup over the weekend, and they insisted that Defense Minister Williams Regala resign.

According to an interview carried by Radio Soleil with one of the group, the coup was led by Sergeant Joseph Heurbeaux, 30, who turned down the presidency because he felt he lacked the maturity of Lieutenant General Prosper Avril.

General Avril was named president on Sunday after the coup that deposed General Henri Namphy, who later fled to the Dominican Republic.

According to the soldier, a group of 20 military men were negotiating with General Avril on Monday over the formation of a new cabinet, democratic changes, dismissals of the army chiefs of staff and the departure of Mr. Regala.

Military officers said General Avril had proposed an 11-member cabinet with only one military member, Colonel Phedre Desir, who was named as interior minister. Colonel Desir served as secretary of state in the ministry during the provisional government headed by General Namphy after the overthrow of Jean-Claude Duvalier in February 1986.

Mr. Regala has been the target of huge demonstrations calling for his removal. He is widely considered one of the most powerful men in Haiti.

Military officials said most of those in the negotiating team appeared to be in their late 20s and early 30s.

"We want the chiefs of staff to change — maybe one or two can remain — but we want to change the structure of the army," the soldier told Radio Soleil.

The soldier said Sergeant Heurbeaux was asked to take charge of Haiti's government but he refused. Military officials said the sergeant broke down in tears when offered the presidency.

"We wanted him for president, but he wasn't ready for it," the soldier said. "He was afraid. That's why we chose Prosper Avril, because he's honest."

U.S. Expresses Concern — The Reagan administration repeated its concern Monday over reports that a colonel wanted on drug charges in the United States had been named head of the Haitian Army. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

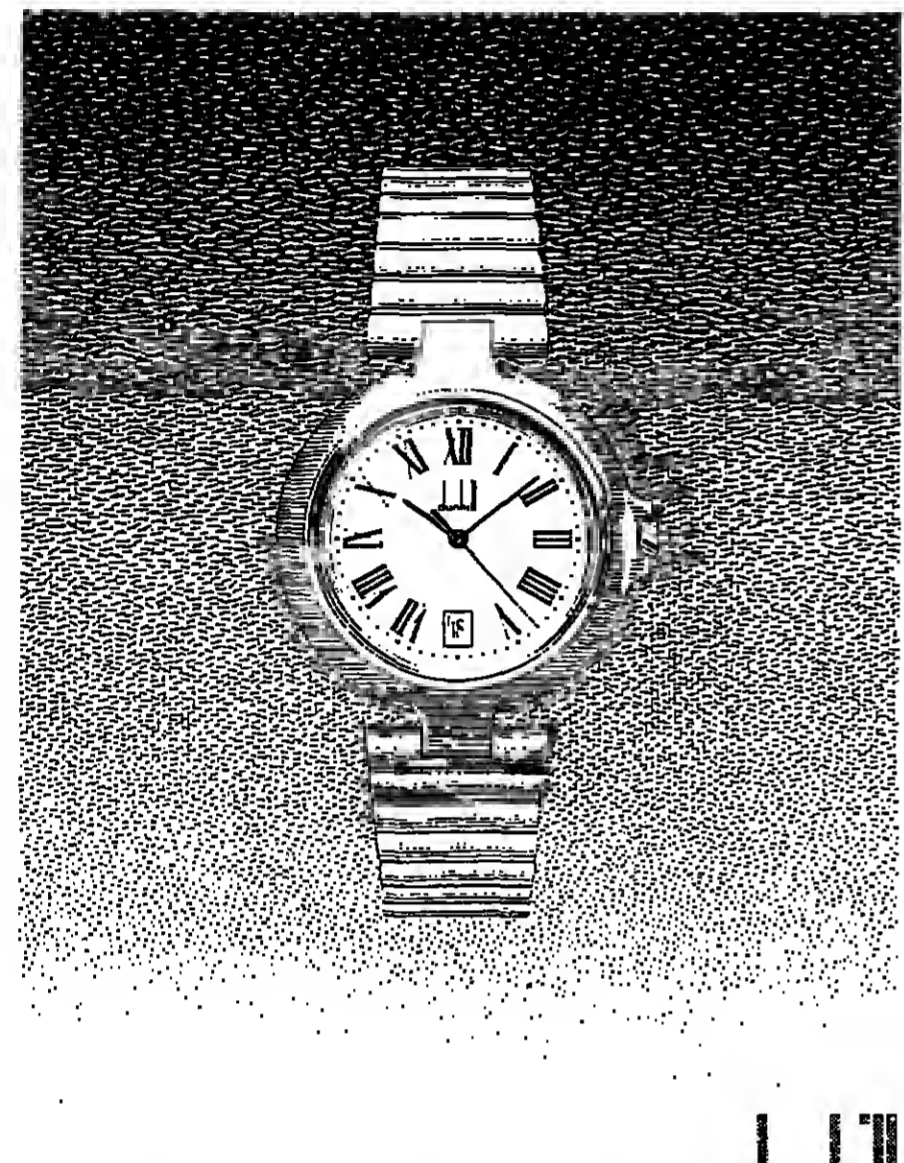
Both the White House and the State Department said U.S. relations with Haiti would be affected if the colonel, Jean-Claude Paul, who has been indicted in Florida on drug-trafficking charges, assumed command of the army.

General Avril has made no reference to Colonel Paul, but Haiti's director of information, Frantz Labin, said Colonel Paul had taken over as army chief.

"We believe that any increase in responsibility for Colonel Paul while he is still under indictment would be viewed very negatively by the U.S. government," the State Department spokesman, Charles E. Redman, said.

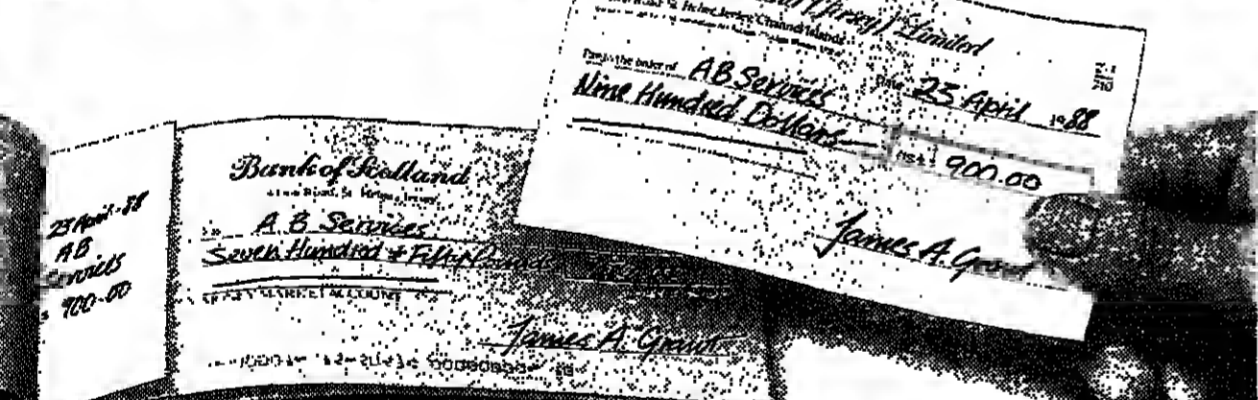
The White House spokesman, Marlin Fitzwater, said Colonel Paul's appointment "would be a telling symbol about the intentions of the new president."

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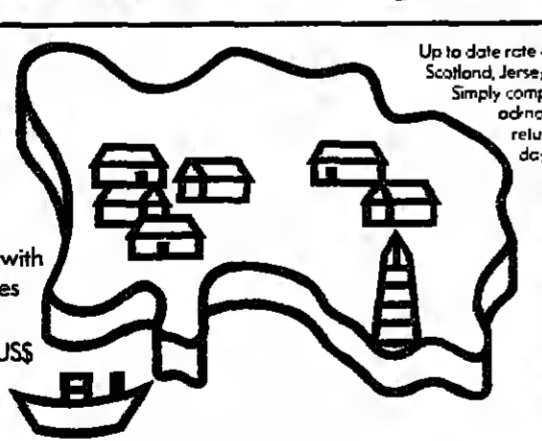
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Consensus on Avril: 'Worldly' and 'Smart'

By Don Terry
New York Times Service

While rarely seen in public, Lieutenant General Prosper Avril, 50, has wielded power in Haiti for years. Until now he had been content with influencing his poverty-ridden country from the shadows.

But over the weekend he stepped out of the shadows, seizing control of the government in a military coup and deposing Lieutenant General Henri Namphy, a man he had twice helped bring to power.

General Avril is described as a highly intelligent man with strong links to the Duvalier family dictatorship that ruled Haiti until recently.

Speaking of the new leader, a diplomat in Port-au-Prince said: "The consensus is that Avril is a much smarter man than Namphy. He is worldly and recognizes that Haiti requires a lot of changes if it is to get back on its feet."

General Avril declared himself president on Sunday in an early-morning television address.

A graduate of the Haitian military academy, he was a member of the presidential guard under the late dictator, Francois Duvalier. Later, he was a close adviser to Mr. Duvalier's son and successor as the so-called president-for-life, Jean-Claude.

His relationship with the younger Duvalier was not always smooth. Jean-Claude Duvalier, who succeeded his father in 1971, forced General Avril, who was a junior officer at the time, into retirement in 1983. But three years later, when the younger Duvalier was fighting a popular revolt, he promoted him to full colonel.

According to Reuters, officials close to the government have said the general was Mr. Duvalier's closest financial confidant during that time and kept accounts of all the dictator's financial transactions.

In 1986, when Mr. Duvalier fled Haiti for France, the deposed president is believed to have taken hundreds of millions of dollars.

General Avril, who is married to a nurse, is a career soldier of humble origin. The Associated Press reported that he is believed to be a millionaire.

General Avril is said to have few enemies in the army. But his strong links to the Duvalier family prompted violent demonstrations when he joined the Namphy junta as a political adviser in 1986.

The demonstrators were demanding the removal from the newly formed government of anyone with links to the Duvaliers, and General Namphy forced then-Colonel Avril to resign.

But it was a short absence. Colonel Avril became inspector of the presidential guard, a job he kept when President Leslie F. Manigat took office on Feb. 7, 1986, after being elected in a military-controlled election.

Then, in June, General Avril helped General Namphy regain power in a bloodless coup.

The presidential guard sergeant who announced on television that General Namphy had been overthrown introduced General Avril as "the most honest man in the army."

Nevertheless, Larry Birns, director of the Washington-based Council on Hemispheric Affairs and a critic of U.S. policy in Haiti, said that when the Duvaliers were in power, General Avril was "a particularly corrupt figure in the heyday of the regime."

"But he's extremely intelligent," Mr. Birns said. "He's known for being an intelligent and crafty man."

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Mrs. Franck-Schwartzbach,
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10/1/15/88

Dukakis Takes a Hard Tack to Redirect Campaign

By Robin Toner
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Turning a presidential campaign is like turning a battleship; great exertion is required for small shifts in direction.

Given that, the campaign of Michael S. Dukakis has taken some striking turns in recent weeks as the Democratic nominee seeks to reassert himself in a race that had seemed masterfully controlled by Vice President George Bush since the Republican convention in August.

"I think we're beginning to get our act together," Mr. Dukakis said, as his campaign plane headed to California last week.

That assessment was not unanimous. Some of Mr. Dukakis's recent initiatives, like the made-for-television ride in a tank, received decidedly mixed reviews. His opponent shows few signs of being rattled by the new offensive. Results of polls made public last week gave contradictory verdicts on the direction the race was going.

For all of that, the passive Michael Dukakis of August, so worrisome to his party, has vanished with his 17-point lead in the polls. At the end of last week, his face was gray with weariness, but he seemed fully engaged in the fight.

Within the campaign, there is an aching awareness of how critical this period is. In mid-September, there is little time to correct the damage, re-energize the campaign, and calm the fears of a party that remembers too well the recent Republican landslides.

So they are trying to turn the battleship, and quickly. After spending much of the summer as a relentlessly positive advocate for well-managed government, Mr. Dukakis has bared his teeth and become a pol again. He has begun

to enjoy singing sound-bites at his opponent each day; he is noted with pride on Saturday that he has created a few of the one-liners himself.

After avoiding specifics on the cost and the details of programs for reaching his lofty goals, Mr. Dukakis has begun to provide some — on drugs, on education and on the military.

The organization appears to have a new edge, as well. Two events, just a week apart, testified to the change. The first

NEWS ANALYSIS

was an appearance in Philadelphia on Labor Day, where the sound system was faulty, the temp seemed to highlight a noisy group of anti-abortion protesters, and the candidate's comments were so low key that the logistics became the story.

The second was a rally in Annapolis, Maryland, on Wednesday, where the visuals were red, white and blue, the speech was rousing, the candidate was ebullient and the protesters were encircled — and drowned out — by Dukakis supporters.

What's happening here is a determination to do better on the basics," said Jack Corrigan, director of operations.

Behind many of the changes is the hand of John Sasso, who has moved to shore up several weaknesses in the campaign. He has mollified the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson, and he has tried to assure prominent congressional Democrats that the Dukakis campaign, widely viewed as insular and clanish, is open to their advice. Within the campaign, he has moved to tighten organizational discipline and more sharply define responsibilities, some staff members said.

For example, Mr. Sasso hired David D'Alessandro, an

executive on leave from John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co., to coordinate the campaign's advertising group. And Mr. Sasso played a central role in placing Francis O'Brien, a veteran campaign adviser, on the candidate's plane to serve as a chief of operations.

"He's saying, 'We want to get to that point over there: what steps do we need to take to get there, and who's doing it?'" said a member of Mr. Sasso's staff.

According to some campaign officials, Mr. Sasso has also played a crucial role as the campaign struggles to refashion its message to counter the unrelenting attacks on the Massachusetts governor.

Top aides now openly acknowledge that they underestimated the impact of such issues as Mr. Dukakis's 1977 veto of a law requiring teachers to lead students in the Pledge of Allegiance.

"The impact of the Pledge was greater than we perceived," said Paul P. Bronntas, the campaign chairman.

The Dukakis campaign, laden with Harvard-trained lawyers like Mr. Bronntas, initially advanced a legalistic response to the issue, noting that Mr. Dukakis vetoed the law after the state's highest court told him it was unconstitutional.

Mr. Dukakis's speech in Texas nine days ago, in which he finally vented some public anger over the challenge to his patriotism, was a psychological turning point for the campaign; it signaled the candidate's determination to fight back.

But whether it will serve as a turning point for the electorate is still to be seen. The candidate and his strategists are still searching for the proper mix of positive and negative campaigning, still trying to deflect the assaults of Mr. Bush and offer their own rationale for a Dukakis presidency.

THE HUSTINGS

Bush Cuts Travel to Study for Debate

WASHINGTON (AP) — Vice President George Bush, heading to his first direct campaign encounter with Governor Michael S. Dukakis, has cleared much of this week's schedule to study for the debate scheduled for Sunday. The Republican candidate for president has a light campaign itinerary, taking day trips out of Washington and returning early to work with his debate coaches.

He said he was "not too good" on statistics and needed time to familiarize himself with data on topics that were likely to come up. Mr. Bush and his aides have often mentioned that Mr. Dukakis, the Democratic nominee, is an experienced debater and should be expected to perform well. Mr. Bush said last week that he was not nervous about confronting Mr. Dukakis, "but I'd like to do well."

Misery Index Is No Balm for Dukakis

BOSTON (WP) — For a candidate who says he will win on the basis of fundamental economic issues, the central political problem facing Mr. Dukakis is contained in these numbers: 13.5, 20.6 and 9.7.

In 1976, the Democrats invented "the misery index," a number combining the current unemployment and inflation rates. At this time that year, the index stood at 13.5 (the unemployment rate was 7.8 percent and inflation was 5.7 percent). The individual suffering that those numbers represented helped a Democrat, Jimmy Carter, defeat the Republican president, Gerald R. Ford.

The misery index has turned against its creator in every presidential election since 1976. In September 1980, it was at 20.6, setting the stage for Ronald Reagan's landslide victory over Mr. Carter. Today, it is at 9.7, less than half the Carter level and 28 percent lower than under Mr. Ford. Coupled with a relatively stable international situation and improvement in U.S.-Soviet relations, this blunt measure of domestic prosperity has provided Mr. Bush with the classic "peace and prosperity" formula on which to campaign.

Dukakis Seeks Return of Suspect

BROOKLINE, Massachusetts (UPI) — Governor Dukakis, who has been criticized by Mr. Bush as being soft on crime, signed a warrant Sunday for the extradition from California of Ted Otsuki, a man accused of killing a policeman and one of the FBI's most wanted criminals.

Mr. Otsuki is accused of killing a Boston policeman, Roy Sergei, last October. Mr. Otsuki was on probation for robbery in Texas before moving to Boston last fall. He is also accused of wounding another policeman, Jorge Torres, after police entered his apartment building while answering an unrelated call to a domestic dispute, the FBI said.

9 Are Charged in Riot At New York Concert

United Press International

MINNEAPOLIS, New York — Four young men were charged with murder and five with rioting in a crime spree at a rap concert that left one man dead and three persons critically injured.

Nassau County police went to Brooklyn on Friday and arrested the nine youths, after the Sept. 10 incident.

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In Nicaragua, Fear Returns

Despite Truce, Feeling of War Creeps Back in North

By Julia Preston
Washington Post Service

EL JICARO, Nicaragua — The feeling of war has returned to northern Nicaragua.

Nearly six months after the start of the first cease-fire between the Sandinista government and the U.S.-supported Nicaraguan rebels, known as contras, combat is only sporadic, as about 85 percent of the contras' 13,000 fighters have retreated to base camps in Honduras.

"We're back to the fear," said the Reverend Glenn Gessner, an American Capuchin missionary in El Jicaro, a village in Nueva Segovia Province. "And fear is war. If there's anything crippling, it's fear."

Civilian travelers said they once again feared that they could get caught in contra ambushes intended for army trucks. Rural growers said they were afraid the contras would steal their cattle for food or burn their estates to punish them for not joining the rebel cause.

Peasant farmers said they feared the Sandinista authorities would harass or jail them for meeting during the cease-fire with relatives who are contra fighters, visits that the government encouraged in the first two months of the truce.

Subtle gains toward reconciliation made in the formal cease-fire in April and May are being erased, residents and clergymen said. Back then, Sandinista and contra troops met face to face 20 times in Nueva Segovia alone and talked of settling differences through political debates instead of artillery duels. Now new grievances are rekindling old hatreds.

After peace talks between the government and the contras broke down on June 9, the cease-fire was violated by both sides. The Sandinista Army is still under orders to refrain from attacking the contras. The contras, critically low on munitions seven months after the cutoff of U.S. military aid, have orders "to avoid any form of engagement with the Sandinistas," a rebel spokesman, Bosco Matamoros, said in a telephone interview from Washington.

Neither side wants to be blamed for starting full-scale hostilities again.

But the contras, foraging for food and ammunition in groups of a dozen or so fighters, have begun scattered small attacks all across northern zones in the last eight weeks. On July 30, contras set fire to a cattle ranch near the town of Matiguas in neighboring Matagalpa Province, the ranch's owner, Sandra Maciz de Nunez, said.

The attack was apparently meant for the farm next door, which is state-owned, she said.

Army records show 13 military trucks were ambushed on Nueva Segovia roads since June. "Some isolated units may, in desperation, try to obtain food and ammunition," Mr. Matamoros said.

Since July, army troops and the state security police have jailed

dozens of people suspected of collaborating with the contras. At least 21 peasants from El Jicaro, 200 miles (325 kilometers) north of Managua, were rounded up Aug. 16, residents said.

"My crime was that I participated in the cease-fire and went to look for my brothers," said Alejandro Garcia Rodriguez, 42, who was released Aug. 31 after two weeks in a nearby jail.

Prodded by authorities, Mr. Garcia said that in April he liked into the surrounding mountains for his first remission in years with his younger brother, Eugenio, a contra fighter. Mr. Garcia invited Eugenio to come back to the family bean plot, but he refused.

"Right here in this town, the Sandinistas grabbed billions and told us we could go out and look for our relatives," Mr. Garcia said. "When I heard that, I didn't think there would be any problem."

Sandinista officials hoped that during the cease-fire relatives would persuade contras to desert and return to civilian life.

The arrests in El Jicaro came after a firefight Aug. 9 on the edge of town, where three contras were killed.

Because so many contras and their relatives and supporters came into the open voluntarily in its first months, the truce provided an intelligence boom for the Sandinista military.



Snow blanketing charred forest at Yellowstone National Park.

Snowstorm in Yellowstone May Sap Fight Out of Fire

New York Times Service

HELENA, Montana — Officials at Yellowstone National Park say several inches of snow blanketed parts of the park over the weekend and may have finally taken the fight out of wildfires there.

"Everything looks like it's winding down," said Sharon Stewart, an information officer with the United States Forest Service in West Yellowstone. "It's a sizable storm and it will have a dramatic effect on this fire."

All roads and entrances in the park that had been closed because of fire now have been reopened.

Warmer, dry weather is expected by the middle of the week, however, and that could

help revive the fires. A heavy, long-lasting blanket of snow is needed before officials will declare the fire danger over.

The 6,000 fire fighters who remain in the park are dousing hot spots and cleaning up areas affected by the fire and fire-fighting efforts. Seven hundred U.S. Marines arrived in the park from Camp Pendleton, California, on Friday and received training over the weekend to assist with the cleanup.

"There will be a huge mop-up operation taking place in this park for some time," said Marsha Karic, a Park Service information officer.

Fire-fighting crews are slowly being demobilized and sent home. Last week there were more than 9,000 fire fighters in the park.

Destruction of Torahs Is Mourned in Brooklyn

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Thousands of mourners prayed at the coffin containing the ashes of five Torahs destroyed in a synagogue arson fire, and the police charged two youths with setting the blaze and spray-painting swastikas inside the temple.

Speakers at the funeral ceremony on Sunday, which was attended by 10,000 people, condemned the vandalism to Kristallnacht, the "night of the broken glass" in Nazi Germany that signaled the beginning of the Holocaust 50 years ago this November.

"These barbaric atrocities are properly associated with Nazi Germany," said Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Democrat of New York, evoking a comparison that was used by others who commented on the attack.

"How?" asked Rabbi Hillel David, whose Orthodox Congregation Rabbinical Institute Shalom Torah in Brooklyn was heavily damaged in the blaze early Saturday, the

Sabbath between the holiest days on the Jewish calendar — Rosh Hashanah, new year, and Yom Kippur, the day of repentance that begins at sundown on Tuesday.

"The whole life is a life of tests," he said. "But I do not know what this test is."

The Torah, the scroll containing the first five books of the Old Testament, is Judaism's holiest objects and by Jewish law is accorded a funeral.

During the funeral, Mayor Edward I. Koch was applauded when he said the youths arrested "have to be assaulted and have to be punished," despite their ages, 12 and 15. The boys were charged Sunday as juveniles with arson, burglary and criminal mischief, according to a police spokesman.

The youths entered the 300-member synagogue shortly after midnight and removed the scrolls from the ark where they are kept, and rolled them across the floor before setting them afire, the police said.

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Cry of the Wild: Save the Rain Forests

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

JAKARTA — As the destruction of equatorial forests in Asia, South America and Africa increases, conservation officials and scientists have called for extensive tracts of forest to be set aside as reserves for future needs.

Scientists tracking the destruction of the rain forests have reported that more than 200,000 square kilometers (75,000 square miles) are lost or irreparably degraded each year.

These forests cover less than 2 percent of the globe. But about 50 percent of the world's estimated 10 million species of plants and animals are there.

Scientists say that few of the jungle species have been intensively studied. Yet about 25 percent of prescription drugs used in the United States were derived from rain forest plants.

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Scientists say that few of the jungle species have been intensively studied. Yet about 25 percent of prescription drugs used in the United States were derived from rain forest plants.

The size and geographic diversity of Indonesia, said Laura Murphy, a scientific consultant working with international conservation agencies in Jakarta, makes it one of the most biologically important regions of the world.

Indonesia's rain forests, she added, "are more diverse than those of Africa or South America."

Scientists and conservationists said that because of this diversity, many reserve areas needed to be set aside to guarantee comprehensive genetic coverage and prevent mass extinction of species.

They pointed out that tropical forests in Asia, Africa and South America contained different kinds of plants, animals and insects, and that within each region there were also variations.

The government in Jakarta has said it plans to conserve about one-third of the nation's forest for water catchment and wildlife preservation.

However, Ms. Murphy said that these plans had rarely been carried out as recommended. "Conservation areas are critically undermanaged and underfunded," she added.

Ron Petocz, a conservationist who made a survey of Indonesia's forests for the World Bank, said

that many protected areas had been destroyed by logging, covered with plantations or damaged by farmers who cut and burn the jungle.

Mr. Salim said that if forests in Indonesia and other developing countries were of global scientific importance, the international community should do more to help pay for their conservation.

Professor A.M. Satari, a leading Indonesian scientist, said that although plants, insects and animals from the jungle had enabled researchers to improve nutrition and medical care, potential benefits had barely been tapped.

The winged bean, for example, which has been cultivated for centuries by forest tribes in Papua New Guinea, has in the last decade been grown commercially in 50 countries for its polysaturated oils, protein-rich tuberous roots and edible leaves.

He said that his team had accumulated thousands of plant samples from the region as part of a worldwide program launched in 1986 by the National Cancer Institute in Bethesda, Maryland.

The five-year program, costing \$8 million, is to collect and analyze plants, marine animals, microorganisms and fungi from rain forests and oceans.

Conservationists have expressed concern that most of the benefits of research into plants and other genetic material taken from forests in developing countries are being monopolized by industrialized nations.

An additional worry is that advances in biotechnology may soon enable the West to control the production of tropical crops that provide employment and export income for Third World countries.

Djaja Doel Soejarto, a chemist at the University of Illinois, said the equatorial forests were "a last frontier for scientific exploration."

Mr. Soejarto, who was born in Indonesia, heads a group of American scientists responsible for collecting plants in Southeast Asia to be used in the search for new drugs to cure cancer, AIDS and other diseases.

He said that his team had accumulated thousands of plant samples from the region as part of a worldwide program launched in 1986 by the National Cancer Institute in Bethesda, Maryland.

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WATER WHEELING — Motorcyclists made their way through Bangkok's streets Monday after the season's first major floods.

GIRLS: Once 'Eradicated,' Prostitution Is Again Flourishing in China

(Continued from page 1)
lines a week because my mother is very concerned about my whereabouts. I spend most of my money on clothes. Clothes are so expensive.

Her companion, a head shorter, laughed and wiggled her chubby legs forward, her feet sporting pink leather shoes. She wore a black nylon jump suit.

Although the looser attitudes in the country's south have hampered police efforts to stamp out the practice.

In Canton, the police arrested more than 7,000 prostitutes last year. But it is widely believed that most are back at work after paying small fines or submitting to brief periods of "re-education."

BURMA: Troops Crack Down on Rangoon Protesters

(Continued from page 1)
near the Sule Pagoda across from City Hall.

The Burma Red Cross reportedly asked Western embassies for help in evacuating casualties from hand-to-hand fighting in the Yankin district.

Witnesses reported seeing seven bleeding bodies on the ground near the Government Secretariat Building.

Others were seen dead or dying in the road at Khilley Market.

MISSILES: Allies Hope to Block Argentine Weapon

(Continued from page 1)
officials have not discussed them publicly until now.

At the seven-nation meeting in Rome, the weapon was designated for the first time a leading "project of concern," the State Department officials said.

Without a major effort to halt missile development, as many as 15 developing countries are likely to be able to build missiles by the late 1990s, according to a U.S. estimate.

After meetings in Beijing earlier this month between Defense Secretary Frank C. Carlucci and senior Chinese leaders, U.S. officials say they consider prospects good that China will restrain its sales of medium-range missiles to developing countries.

POLAND: Prime Minister Quits

(Continued from page 1)
chiefs, apparently in an effort to establish a consensus.

Mr. Messner, a Politburo member who replaced General Jaruzelski as prime minister in November 1985, became the focus of intense criticism by the official trade unions and much of the state press shortly after a new strikes broke out in mid-August.

The government leader, an economist with little political flair, was portrayed as responsible for the disastrous effort this year to counter Poland's shortages by imposing a series of big price increases.

Part of the media campaign, led by the newly appointed propaganda chief, Mieczyslaw Rakowski, was an attempt to persuade Poles of the growing institutional separation of the government and Communist Party, with the government assuming responsibility for the day-to-day carrying out of policies.

ISRAEL: Satellite Lift-Off

(Continued from page 1)
Israel's military superiority over its Arab neighbors.

Mordechai Gur, a former army chief of staff and now a cabinet minister, said that Israel had begun to develop a reconnaissance satellite after deciding that it could not rely on the United States to provide full intelligence information.

Experts say that a satellite in a low orbit is of limited military use since it is over a given target only for short periods.

Nevertheless, the launch made Israel one of the few countries to possess rockets powerful enough to launch satellites.

Exile Ends for Mobutu Foe

New York Times Service
KINSHASA, Zaire — Zaire's most prominent dissident returned home Monday from internal exile and signs that remaining political prisoners were to be released soon.

Tshisekedi Wa Mulumba, whose arrest last May provoked a protest by 58 U.S. congressmen, returned to Kinshasa after meeting Monday morning with President Mobutu Sese Seko.

"Tshisekedi is a free man," Mr. Mobutu said afterward.

In an airplane flying to Kinshasa, Mr. Tshisekedi said Mr. Mobutu promised to release about 20 other dissidents who were sent into internal exile after a public protest here in January.



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Dispute Shakes Fragile Lebanese Regime

By Nora Boustany
Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — Domestic political disputes and pressures from abroad are threatening to bring new bloodshed to Lebanon and destroy what little remains of a national government.

The country's political crisis intensified Sunday, when the Lebanese Army and the main Christian militia rejected a new presidential candidate proposed by Syria and the United States.

The apparent failure to reach agreement on the scheduled election of a president by the National Assembly this week came amid warnings by the country's top general that a military takeover was not out of the question. Coupled with a new alliance of the main Christian militia faction with Iraq, this has brought a sense of desperation and fueled fears that Lebanon is headed back toward the warfare that has marked its past 13 years.

A month ago, the Lebanese Forces, the country's most powerful Christian faction, prevented the Assembly from mustering a quorum and thus blocked Syria's efforts to have a close supporter elected president to succeed Amin Gemayel, whose six-year term ends Friday. Under Lebanon's unwritten national compact, the president must be a Maronite Christian.

Another attempt to choose a president is scheduled for Thursday. Unless the Assembly is able to do so then, Lebanon will enter uncharted political territory.

Lebanese analysts and columnists had blamed the current impasse largely on a Syrian-American conflict in which Damascus was seeking to pressure Washington into concessions over Lebanon and other regional questions.

But after a week of talks in Damascus with an American negotiator, Syria and the United States on Sunday jointly proposed a pro-Syrian legislator, Michael Daher, as the presidential candidate. There were reports that the United States agreed because Syria had given new promises to help secure the release of American hostages.

Analysts and columnists have blamed the impasse largely on a Syrian-American conflict.

Asked about this, the negotiator, Assistant Secretary of State Richard W. Murphy, said that he always discussed the hostage issue when he came to the Middle East and that he had discussed it in Damascus. But he said he had "no new information" on the hostages.

Political informants said Sunday that Mr. Gemayel was preparing to form a provisional government this week to avoid a leadership vacuum if no president is chosen by Friday.

Muslims fear that Mr. Gemayel will replace the broadly representative cabinet with a predominantly Christian one.

The divisiveness and confusion that have gripped Lebanon came sharply into focus after the Assembly failed to elect a president on its initial attempt Aug. 18.

The Christian Lebanese Forces blocked Syria's efforts to have its ally, former President Sulaiman Franjeh, 78, elected.

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The Lebanese Forces militia promptly joined in opposition to Mr. Daher.

The Christians' aversion to Syrian domination of Lebanon has driven the Lebanese Forces and others into an open alliance with Syria's rival Ba'athist regime in Iraq. Iraq has been supplying the Lebanese Forces with arms, ammunition and other support in their opposition to Syria.

vacuum if no president is chosen by Friday. Muslims fear that Mr. Gemayel will replace the broadly representative cabinet with a predominantly Christian one.

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Iraq Refuses to Negotiate in New York

By Patrick E. Tyler
Washington Post Service

BAGHDAD — Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz said Monday that Iraq would not agree to New York as the site of peace talks with Iran for security reasons and because "I cannot go to a town where there is a campaign against the Arabs."

In singling out New York, he was generalizing official anger over a U.S. Senate resolution seeking harsh economic sanctions against Iraq to prevent "genocide" against its minority Kurdish population and the strong rebuke from Secretary of State George P. Shultz over Iraq's alleged use of chemical weapons in suppressing Kurdish rebels.

The foreign minister read what he said was an official government statement on chemical weapons, "in order to clarify any misunderstanding that might have arisen" as a result of the U.S. "campaign" against Iraq.

"Iraq," he said, "respects and abides by all provisions of international law," including the Geneva protocol of 1925, which prohibits the uses of poisonous gases in warfare.

The statement was issued independently, Mr. Aziz said, and out in response to the Senate requirement that the Reagan administration certify that Iraq is not using chemical weapons against the Kurds and will not in the future.

"It's a principled position," he said, "and we stick to it now and in the future."

Mr. Aziz, Iraq's chief negotiator for the peace talks that began in Geneva Aug. 25 and adjourned last week with no progress, also said he had pointedly warned the Iranian foreign minister, Ali Akbar Velayati, against any attempt by Iran to change the course of the Shatt-al-Arab waterway in an effort to gain advantage in the border dispute that contributed to the eight-year war.

Iran has accused Iraq of attempting to make territorial gains in the negotiations, despite public statements by President Saddam Hussein that Iraq has no such ambitions.

Mr. Aziz said he has told Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar that the Iraqi delegation will return to New York in early October for one more meeting of foreign ministers, but that "we refuse to move the negotiations from Geneva to New York for political, security and practical reasons."

Mr. Aziz did not spell out the security reasons, but Iraqi officials are aware of reports from Washington that the United States relied on intercepted Iraqi communications to conclude that the Iraqi Army was using poisonous gas against Kurdish rebels last month.

Mr. Aziz was asked why Iraq is insisting on extending its sovereignty over the entire Shatt-al-Arab waterway after a 1975 treaty put the boundary down the middle of the shipping channel.

"We are not making territorial gains," he replied. "We are trying to correct what happened in a period when Iran used force against Iraq to make territorial gains against the legitimate historical rights of Iraq."

In the current peace talks, Iraq wants Iran to give assurances in writing that Iranian patrol boats will not board or search Iraqi vessels in the Strait of Hormuz or the Gulf. Iraq also wants the United Nations to oversee immediate clearing and dredging operations in the Shatt-al-Arab.

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Mobutu Joins African Peace Bid on Angola

New York Times Service

GBADOLITE, Zaire — The leaders of Angola, Angola's neighbors and South Africa have agreed to meet in coming weeks to discuss peace in Angola, President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire said in an interview at his country home.

The meeting, organized by Mr. Mobutu, is part of an accelerating effort by African leaders to promote a peaceful solution to the Angolan civil war.

This week in New York, African leaders and foreign ministers are expected to use the opening of the United Nations General Assembly session as a setting for bilateral meetings on the issue.

The following week, in Brazzaville, Congo, talks are to resume between Angola, Cuba and South Africa on a timetable for the withdrawal of the estimated 50,000 Cuban troops in Angola. The United States is mediator at the talks,

which are also intended to lead to independence for Namibia, a territory occupied by South Africa in defiance of UN resolutions.

The African initiative is largely aimed at bringing the two sides in the Angolan civil war together in a coalition government.

"We sincerely believe that many African countries are calling with all their might for national reconciliation in Angola," Mr. Mobutu said Sunday in the interview.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Child's View of Broadway Show: It's Magical — Because It's Real

By Anna Quindlen
New York Times Service

WHEN I was a child, — I cannot recall exactly how small — my favorite toy was a narrow box of records. It was the recording of the Broadway musical "South Pacific." This was before long-playing records, so there were a good many of them. I would listen for hours, learning to mug along with "Honey Bun" and mastering the pace of "There Is Nothing Like a Dame."

When I was older, — I cannot remember exactly how much older — I went to see a summer-stock production of "Oklahoma!" What I remember most was being completely dazzled. I remember a moment in "People Will Say We're in Love" — it's that duet at the end, when Laurey and Curly sing, "They'll see it's all right with me" — when I felt a kind of grand emptiness that I will never forget. And never outgrow.

Why cannot I recall my age? Why should I? For as surely as if I'd been locked for a lifetime in a prop room, I have been a prisoner of the musical

Everyone has heard about ticket prices, so it takes some talking to yourself to decide to take a child.

theater. Something wonderful leaves me enrapt for weeks. When I was in high school and saw "Follies," which remains my favorite show and made Stephen Sondheim a sort of deity to me, it took me months to snap out of it.

But if the fever is contagious, I will be able to tell my eldest child that he caught it three months shy of his fifth birthday, when I took him to the theater for the first time, to see "Into the Woods." A Sondheim musical based upon Grimm's fairy tales — I will recall that I could not resist it. That I felt as giddy as someone watching her beloved unwrap the perfect gift, as he whispered, "Look — there's Red Riding Hood! That wolf is gonna eat her. Mom, is that witch real?" That his first words were, "Is the movie going to start soon?"

Everyone has heard about the laughable prices of Broadway theater tickets, and so it takes some talking to yourself to decide to take a child not long out of diapers to the theater. I took my son for one of those obvious parental reasons, the one that motivates trips to Yankee Stadium, to the zoo, to Christmas tree farms and to Rockefeller Center. I wanted to experience through him a freshness, a wonder, an introduction that I had many, many years ago and will never have again. But I wanted him to share a wonder, too, that I have experienced repeatedly, an ineffable something that makes my insides soar to words and music.

And I wanted to test, I suppose, whether children of his generation have the same capability for that wonder as children of mine had. In the first act of "Into the Woods," an ivory tower rises from the center of the stage. "Look!" I said, agog. The boy looked back levelly and said in his village-idiot voice, "It's a tower, Mom." It is possible that he is still of an age at which everything is so magical that nothing really is. But I was worried that he was a two-dimensional television child in what would seem an oddly three-dimensional theater world.

There were lots of children at the performance, and I realized that many of them were there to see Phylicia Rashad, the actress who plays Bill Cosby's television wife — who was then playing the part of the witch. I don't think it ever occurred to me that the people I watched on television as a kid would someday show up on stage. It seemed to me that television was a poor substitute for theater, while now it sometimes seems that television is the deus ex machina of a world of machinery, VCRs, video games, microwaves, the Concorde, lap-top computers — what's the big deal about some stage smoke, a man-made forest that comes and goes, a giant's head crashing to the stage?

But while I find all those things magical, it is not really that sort of alchemy that can make you a slave to the stuff of the stage the way I have always been. It is something harder to put your finger on, the kind of thing that makes me tear up when I hear the first lines of "If He Walked Into My Life Today," more than two decades after I heard Angela Lansbury first sing them in "Mame."

In the second act of "Into the Woods," Cinderella, Little Red Riding Hood, the Baker and Jack sing "No One Is Alone." The title belies the action of the play, which has left all four of them bereaved and solitary. Halfway through the song, my little boy whispered, "This is sad." It was sad, so sad that I was holding back tears. I was surprised and pleased to see that so was my little boy. A conversation between the emotions, the moment and the music. That was what I was hoping would happen.

When the play was over, there were a lot of questions that had more to do with the world of childhood than with that of the theater. Was the giant really real? Why had the witch wanted to become beautiful? Some days later, too, he would tell me that he wanted to go again, exactly those words I had been willing to pay \$42.50 to hear. We were talking together about the show and I finally asked him what he had liked best. Without hesitation he said, "I liked that it was real."

If you had asked me what I liked best about the theater when I was a child, I would have told you I liked that it was not real. If I could have given such words to it, I would have said that it lifted me out of life, out of myself, and yet brought me back down again with a greater knowledge of the world and of my feelings about it. I suspect that my son was saying something similar but somehow different, too. On one level he was deeply satisfied by the three-dimensionality.

But I think he also meant that, in a world where much of children's entertainment seems grounded in fantasy, what he saw on stage was completely, indelibly human. Beneath the fairy tales he felt the themes: a yearning for love, a willingness to give, a fear of death, an unreasoning faith in life. Worth the price of admission.

I am resisting his pleas to take him again, right away, with one of his friends. Life's great pleasures cannot be dispensed lightly. But I cannot be entirely hardhearted, faced with my own passion reflected in my son's delight. I have purchased the cast album — a compact disk. Odd to think that all of "South Pacific" could have been contained on one of these. And would have been just as wonderful. Wonderful to watch my son now, listening insatiably, singing along, glued to the speakers, the music, the drama, just as I was as a novice, a lifetime ago.

A Diamond-Studded Season Opener

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The guests wore blue and so did some of the most famous Paris landmarks. But nobody had the blues when the jewelers Boucheron hosted the opening party of the season.

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SUZIE MENKES

of the evening that Alain Boucheron — handsome young head of the jewelry dynasty — threw for *le tout Paris* to launch the Boucheron fragrance and an exhibition of historic jewels.

Two thousand good friends (and that was twice too many for comfort) filed through the courtyard of the marbled Musée Jacquemart André, where a pair of bemused stone lions guarded a blue-clad circus troupe, cascades of flowers and a giant reproduction of the perfume bottle — shaped like a ring with a cabochon sapphire as its stopper.

Marisa Berenson (in ink blue satin) rubbed soot, emerald-encrusted shoulders with the Duchess of La Rochefoucauld, the Liechtenstein royals and faithful clients weighed down by mighty rocks.

It was hard to outwinkle the gems in the comprehensive exhibition, which traces the history of the jewelry firm from the time of its founding father Frédéric Boucheron in 1858, through three generations of fathers and sons.

The 310 pieces on display are drawn from the archive collection developed by Alain Boucheron (great-grandson of the founder) and from international museums and galleries. Recent work includes blue topaz clips for Princess Caroline of Monaco in 1974 and a flesh-

pink carved rose quartz 1984 necklace — both objects showing the technical skills and exquisite colorings in the Boucheron tradition. A lavishly illustrated book by Gilles Néret (published by Pont Royal) spells out the story.

Jewels often die in a museum setting, looking more like lumps of rock in a museum than objects showing the taste of the wearer and the fashions of the times.

The Boucheron exhibition succeeds in bringing the jewels vibrantly to life, from the trembling spray of diamond flowers designed to be buried in the lacy bosom of a 1905 lady, to the spiky baguette diamond necklace evoking the cold, hard 1950s.

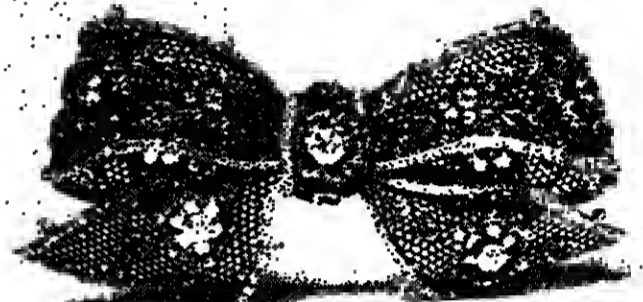
Mosaics of tiny stones and dabs of translucent enamel, on hair combs, bracelets, a cross or a fob watch, open the show. The lacéd-mesh world represented in the delicate jewels is echoed in the display, for the museum's tapestries are swathed in white tulle, and a period room-set — a theme followed throughout the exhibition — expresses the mood of the age.

Two strands of Boucheron's work are immediately apparent: representations of nature and three-dimensional carvings in miniature. These tiny sculptures are seen in the display of stick pins, which includes cameo beads and a circus clown throwing a child into acrobatic motion, this vignette carved out of dark steel and measuring less than a centimeter.

Nature — at its most lush and verdant — is seen in the flower and insect pins from the turn of the century. A glowing pink flower spray in cloisonné enamel sprouts from fleshy leaves of round diamonds to make a corsage ornament; or diamond flowers bloom on a lacy bow brooch in platinum mesh. Boucheron's sunny vision of nature — so different from the fe-



Above, a 1937 Femina magazine illustration of a Boucheron diamond clip; top right, Marisa Berenson at the Boucheron gala; right, lacy bow brooch in platinum mesh with diamonds.



brile imagination of the contemporary jeweler René Lalique — includes a dragonfly brooch with sapphires and rubies spotting its wings, and a butterfly whose four translucent wings of engraved diamonds fan out from a plump ruby body. The use of engraving and of contrasting cuts of stone is another theme.

The 1920s brought in color under the influence of Paul Poiret and the Ballets Russes. For Boucheron that meant vanity and powder cases with geometric Art Deco patterns in coral, watery green jade and lapis blue. The same stones are used to spectacular effect on an orientalist 1925 corsage pin. Delicate watercolor drawings of jewelry designed in the 1920s for the Maharaja of Patiala are — like many of the supporting documents in this show — works of art in their own right.

Boucheron's sense of color and form, and the appreciation of nature, came together in the 1940s under Louis Boucheron's sons Gérard and Fred. Alain Boucheron, now 39, succeeded his father Gérard in 1980.

Rigid buckle bracelets in pol-

ished gold were most typical of the 1940s, but there are also sculpted flower pins, their chunky shapes traced with small stones, and entire scenes encrusted in miniature — like the 1945 beauty case swarming with butterflies and flowers round jeweled birds in a gilded cage, symbolizing the German Occupation.

Color faded in the 1950s, but Boucheron showed technical brilliance in the matching and mixing of stones, using baguette, round and pear-shaped diamonds set in platinum for a cold-as-ice twist necklace with pendant teardrop stones. Feather pins — gem-set gold plumes — have the same hard-edged brilliance.

Boucheron is not first on the scene with its fragrance. Cartier has long since launched Must and more recently Panthère; Van Cleef and Arpels has First and Gem, and Tif-

fany is own-name perfume. But it is good to see a jeweler celebrating its art and tradition with an important exhibition as well as a jewel of a perfume bottle.

Boucheron, 130 Années de Création, at the Musée Jacquemart André until Oct. 31.

The ESCADA Corner in Paris NEW FALL-WINTER COLLECTION Export discount Marie-Martine 8 Rue de Sévres, Paris 6th. Also in Deauville.

Chicago Art Museum Opens Wing

New York Times Service

CHICAGO — As a building, the Art Institute of Chicago has always been a barometer of the city's architectural temper.

In 1893, as Chicago's rising ambitions found expression in the lavish architecture of the Beaux-Arts, the institute opened its main building, an elaborate Renaissance pile by Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, on Michigan Avenue. In the mid-20th century there were modern additions, culminating in a sprawling section designed by Skidmore, Owings & Merrill.

Now, the museum has returned to a classical architecture with the opening of a vast addition designed by Thomas Beeby of the Chicago firm of Hammond, Beeby & Babka. The new structure is called the Daniel F. and Ada L. Rice Building in honor of the donors who contributed \$10 million of its \$23 million cost. It opened on Saturday with "The Art of Paul Gauguin," an exhibition organized by the Art Institute in cooperation with the National Gallery in Washington and the Musée d'Orsay in Paris.

In addition to the temporary-exhibition space that contains the Gauguin show, the structure has a skylit central court lined with Doric columns and three floors of permanent-exhibition galleries.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Still Waiting for Arafat

It is possible that Yasser Arafat will finally acknowledge Israel's right to exist, and that his Palestine Liberation Organization will renounce terrorism? For months, rumors have swirled and hopes have expanded. But in Strasbourg last week, Mr. Arafat only repeated the old, tired formulations...

Arafat's justification for fudging. But if he persists, why tell visitors that a 40-year conflict is in its "last quarter-hour"? No Israeli government could take the bold step of moving to talks with a Palestinian organization unless the PLO transforms itself and its rejectionist charter...

Hard Times in Peru

When Alan Garcia became president of Peru, he swung the country to an economic policy which, whatever its defects, was highly popular. The purpose was to push up the growth rate, and the method was pump priming on a grand scale. He flatly told Peru's creditors that payments on the foreign debt would be limited to a tenth of export earnings...

time of stability on the other side. But those several months will impose great social strains, and Peru is a country with deep internal divisions. The government has been slowly losing ground to the strange and intractable terrorist movement known as the Shining Path. A declining economy will aggravate the country's other tensions...

And the Other Deficit?

In this season in Washington it is fashionable for officials to give loud applause to the decline in the U.S. trade deficit while saying as little as possible about its twin, the federal budget deficit. Unfortunately, there is a tight and direct connection between the two. If the trade deficit were to keep falling while the budget deficit stayed high, the result would probably be a recession...

they do it? To finance the American trade deficit. If they want to keep selling their cars, wine and cheese, they have to lend their American customers the money. Foreign savings plus Americans' savings has to equal investment plus the public deficit...

Other Comment

Gorbachev's Design on Asia: If we view General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's seven-point peace plan for the Asia-Pacific region with his major policy speech delivered in Vladivostok in July 1986, then some pertinent comments can be made. The most ingenious point in Mr. Gorbachev's package is certainly his quid pro quo proposal that the Soviet navy stop using Cam Ranh Bay for its fleet if the United States closes down its bases in the Philippines...

Stricken Jamaica Needs Help: Jamaica bore the full brunt of Gilbert. An efficiently organized effort over weeks and months is needed in the fields of health, distribution, housing, agriculture and infrastructure to get Jamaica to the point where it can again tighten its belt and pay its way...

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

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OPINION

The New Olympians: Winning Is Everybody's Business

By Samuel Pizar

SEUL.—Bathed in the rising Asiatic sun, the thousands of young men and women from East and West, North and South, competing in Seoul's breathtaking Olympic Stadium, herald a new era of economic competition as well. Watching these splendid athletes of every color, race and religion concentrate body and mind, stretch every muscle, fiber, nerve and breath, and pump the last drop of adrenaline into the blood to gain the precious inches, ounces and seconds that separate victory from defeat gives one a sense of the vigorous international rivalry that lies ahead in all fields of human endeavor...

Record after record in every sphere of industry and commerce is bound to fall as champions subdue champions and then surpass themselves, before being subdued in their turn. To become as inventive and industrious as their Taiwanese, Hong Kong and Singapore cousins. Mexicans who swim the Rio Grande to seek a subsistence wage in the orchards of California can be trained to produce at home the same sophisticated components that American corporations now import from distant India, Thailand or the Philippines...

For each and every one of them is a potential gold medalist, and a crucial contributor to the Olympic struggle for economic survival. The writer, an international lawyer in Paris and New York and special counsel to the International Olympic Committee, is the author of "Coexistence and Commerce." He contributed this column to the International Herald Tribune.

offends common sense and American ideals. During the many years required to implement the reforms, America also will have a chance to become "stronger" by turning inward to its own economic potentials. Anyway, where is the potential danger if Mr. Gorbachev's reforms turn out to be a series of steps toward a more free and a larger role in decision-making and more access to the West, and persuade Soviet officials to seek their destiny in reform at home rather than in expanded power abroad?

Gorbachev: America's Next President Should Help Him

By Stephen F. Cohen

PRINCETON, New Jersey.—The next American president will face a historic opportunity and obligation to end the decades-long Cold War. The opportunity awaits him in Moscow—in the anti-Cold War thinking and policies adopted by Mikhail Gorbachev since he was chosen leader in 1985. The obligation is dictated by the fact that the Cold War, with the arms race as its most characteristic expression, has become the greatest threat to America's national interests...

and that if his reforms were to succeed, the Soviet Union might emerge as a more formidable adversary. American policy must be based on American interests, but it is also true that Mr. Gorbachev's domestic and foreign policies are in America's interest. Unlike any imaginable alternative, they hold out the possibility of a Soviet nation unencumbered for decades in colonial internal reforms...

offends common sense and American ideals. During the many years required to implement the reforms, America also will have a chance to become "stronger" by turning inward to its own economic potentials. Anyway, where is the potential danger if Mr. Gorbachev's reforms turn out to be a series of steps toward a more free and a larger role in decision-making and more access to the West, and persuade Soviet officials to seek their destiny in reform at home rather than in expanded power abroad?

Gorbachev: Peaceable Talk but Where's the Beef?

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON.—At a time when Americans are pondering who might best consolidate the gains with the Soviet Union made by Ronald Reagan, it is useful to be reminded that no matter who is chosen on the U.S. side, the going is bound to be slow on the other. That is the burden of an absorbing and level-headed report on Mikhail Gorbachev and the Soviet military put out by Chairman Les Aspin's House Armed Services Committee...

he means to reduce the "great burden" of a defense sector that consumes nearly three times the share of GNP given over to defense in the United States and that takes an even larger bite in some crucial sectors. But the Soviet military is comfortable protecting the country by military means. It resists budget reductions, especially in the high-cost area of conventional weapons. It issues deeper civilian intrusion into issues that it regards as the turf of military management...

parity as against military superiority, on nuclear war being unwinnable and on rejecting strategies of pre-emption and of first use of nuclear weapons. In the nuclear arms control arena, Mr. Gorbachev has already got the military to swallow asymmetrical reductions and intrusive verification, in the INF treaty, and he experimented with a unilateral gambit in observing a nuclear testing moratorium...

Some people will say that such proposals are naive about Soviet intentions and about political constraints on a president. But more than three years of Mr. Gorbachev's policies give reason to believe that he will respond with still more concessions. And what is real presidential leadership if not an understanding of America's best interests and the courage to pursue them?

Now Let's Hear the Tough Questions

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.—On Sunday morning in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, the presidential candidates will meet for 90 minutes to answer questions from a panel of journalists. That televised encounter may give some clear imprint to the lagging campaign. Here is unsolicited, unbiased and probably unhelpful advice from one person who will be in the audience: To George Bush: 1. Keep on the attack. For the past month you have had your opponent on the defensive and you have shown that he does not play defense well. Don't be dissuaded by the critics from doing what works. Stay away from the personal, but challenge his record, his views and his values are fair game—and effective...

You are not running against him, so drop it. Your dimension is the future—and the promise of change. To both candidates: 1. Be strong. Don't waffle. Most swing voters think that America is going to face hard times and hard choices in the next few years. They would desperately like to believe that they have found someone with the backbone and integrity to lead it through those difficult times. If they find that in you, they will forgive and forget most issue differences. 2. Show a little humor and humility. It's hard under the pressure of a campaign to look as if you are having fun, but a touch of humanity will go an amazingly long way toward reassuring voters that beneath that cloak of dignity and decorum there may be someone capable of enjoying life...

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: Death in Florida NEW YORK.—Yellow fever has been discovered at Fernandina and Gainesville, Florida. One hundred and fifty-six new cases were announced at Jacksonville yesterday (Sept. 18), with twenty-one deaths. That city is shrouded as it were in feverish clouds and humidity. The grass grown streets are deserted except by death wagons. The Senate at Washington has voted \$100,000 for the relief of the sufferers. Since the outbreak of the epidemic, 1,203 cases and 153 deaths have occurred.

1913: Diaz Summoned WASHINGTON.—"Senor Huerta is seeing the light." This is the interpretation given by the Department of State to the announcement in Mexico City that Senor Huerta has summoned General Felix Diaz to return from Europe, presumably to become the Provisional Government's candidate for the Presidency. Washington construes this move as evidence that Senor Huerta has finally decided that it is best for him not to be a candidate. While President Woodrow Wilson regards the elimination of Senor Huerta as a victory for United States diplomacy, he is far from pleased with the prospect of General Diaz becoming his successor. He regards General Diaz almost if not quite as culpable in the overthrow and assassination of President Madero as Senor Huerta.

1938: Czech Deal Backed LONDON.—The British and French Cabinets today (Sept. 19) ratified the Hitler-Chamberlain deal for the partition of Czechoslovakia and the annexation of the strategically important Sudeten-Czech areas to Greater Germany, already swollen by the annexation of Austria. All that remains to put the deal through, and without the threat of an immediate war, is the consent of the proposed victim of the appointment—Czechoslovakia itself.

OPINION

Be Tough With Mischief in Moscow

SAN FRANCISCO — In a column five years ago that deserves a retroactive Pulitzer Prize, Rowland Evans and Robert Novak revealed a whopping violation by the Soviets of the ABM treaty: a huge phased-array, battle-management radar complex in Krasnoyarsk.

By William Safire

from management battles. That stunt did not work; under pressure from hawks who believe that new treaties are meaningless while old treaties are violated, President Reagan demanded that the offending radar be dismantled.

treary and scornful of a space-shield "fantasy," would be more likely to accommodate Mr. Gorbachev on this central issue — the one that Mr. Reagan rightly resisted? Michael Dukakis, helmed like Scoop's Red Baron, went into one tank last week; the likelihood is that he would go into the tank again.



A Sporting Tip for Bush

GEORGE BUSH has a fine opportunity to rescue a past Republican president from six decades of Democratic obloquy. All he needs to do is pledge to revive the game of "Hoover-Ball!"

Ball was described in one magazine article of the time as "more strenuous than boxing, wrestling or football." The players were "usually in a reeking perspiration." A modern student of the game describes catching the fast-moving medicine ball as "sort of like catching a stockbroker jumping off a ledge."

A Solution for Moscow: Turn It Into a Shopping Mall

By Dave Barry

MIAMI — America may be falling behind the rest of the world in some areas, but no country on earth can challenge it in the fast-growing, high-demand field of doing things to prove that Americans are stupid.

blocking everybody, will be a passenger standing next to Row 12 and frowning with intense puzzlement at a boarding pass that says, in large letters: "SEAT: 12A." And after MUCH study, this person will sit down in Seat 14F, thus setting off a plane-wide chain reaction of people having to sit in the wrong seats, and ultimately forcing you to sit next to two unaccompanied children on their way to the Exorcism Clinic.

when she makes that kind of barking sound. Anyway, you go right on PAST THAT. Then you're come to ... And so on. So we should not be surprised that Americans are only dimly aware of where anything is.

Put major shopping-mall chain stores in foreign countries. Americans are superb at mall geography. Put a blindfolded American in an unfamiliar mall, and within minutes that American will locate key landmarks such as Sears and The Gap.

Relying on High Tech Could Mean Chaos

IN JULY the USS Vincennes, a cruiser equipped with the technologically advanced Aegis system of radar detection and electronic fire control, mistakenly shot down an Iranian passenger jet.

These events offer a warning against too complete reliance on computers and electronic systems. That is what is most worrisome about the Strategic Defense Initiative. Given the likelihood of breakdown in a system so complex that no one has been able as yet even to design the necessary software, it takes a leap of faith to believe that SDI would increase national security.

How does America counter its mischief-making? The world view offered by the Dukakis writers last week was tough, but not tough-minded; the moment has arrived for George Bush to spell out his strategic philosophy. From Krasnoyarsk to California, we're all waiting.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A Safer Nuclear Course

Regarding "A Safer Nuclear Course for India and Pakistan" (Letters, Sept. 1): The first arms control agreement between the superpowers took place only after a situation of "mutually assured destruction" had come about.

Remembering Zia

Regarding "After Zia, Maybe Bhutto — and Then What?" (Aug. 22) and A. B. S. Jafri's response (Letters, Sept. 2): Mr. Jafri's hostility toward Mohammed Zia ul-Haq is evident. Undoubtedly, General Zia was a military dictator, but his dictatorship, in its special form, was far better than his predecessor's so-called democracy.

An American Apology

Regarding "Condolences Are Sparse for Gulf Victims" (Aug. 17): As a former U.S. Navy officer, I feel very strongly about the sad burden placed on Captain Will Rogers of the USS Vincennes, his officers and crew over the downing of Iran Air Flight 655.

Poor, Wonderful Erie

Regarding Alan Furst's article, "Gentle idleness in the Rust Belt" (Travel, Sept. 9): A job well done — but poor Erie, Pennsylvania! In 1956, when I graduated from high school and left there, the saying was "From moonish Duluth to dreary Erie." Where else could you grow up and learn that "numbers" had nothing to do with math, and that the plural of you is "youse"?

On Latin Reaganomics

In "Latin America's Rising Populist Left" (Opinion, Sept. 7), Jorge G. Castañeda writes that "Reaganomics with a Latin flavor" has not worked.

For Pastrami, Go North

I read with much amusement Alan M. Derbowitz's article on where the best pastrami is to be found ("In a N.Y. Deli War, the Boloney Will Fly," Newsweek, Aug. 19). As a Montreal pastrami man, I would like to add my opinion: The world's best is to be found in that city, where it goes under the name of smoked meat.



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NYSE Most Actives table with columns for stock symbol, volume, high, low, and change.

Market Sales table showing NYSE and AMEX volume statistics.

NYSE Index table showing Composite, Industrial, and Utilities indices.

Mondays NYSE Closing logo with 'Via The Associated Press' text.

AMEX Diary table listing various market activities.

NASDAQ Index table showing various market indices.

AMEX Most Actives table listing top active stocks on the AMEX.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table showing bond market performance.

NYSE Diary table listing daily market events.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. table showing odd-lot trading statistics.

Dow Jones Averages table showing major market averages.

Standard & Poor's Index table showing S&P market indices.

NASDAQ Diary table listing NASDAQ market activities.

AMEX Stock Index table showing AMEX stock market performance.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Stock Prices End Lower

NEW YORK — An early round of profit taking and a lack of buying interest Monday combined to send prices on the New York Stock Exchange lower in slow trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which had risen 29.34 last week, fell 17.07 to close at 2,081.08.

NYSE Stock Prices table listing various stock prices and changes.

NYSE Stock Prices table listing various stock prices and changes.

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NYSE Stock Prices table listing various stock prices and changes.

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(Continued on next left-hand page)

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INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

Finland Setting Record For New Issues This Year

By NIGEL STEPHENSON
 Helsinki — Finnish companies will make a record number of new stock offerings this year, approaching the limits of what the market will support, analysts say. Investors have been offered issues worth a total of 9.7 billion markkaa (\$2.2 billion) so far and analysts say more are on the way.

Arto Laakonen, vice president for investment research at Kansallis-Osake-Pankki, said, "For this year the new issues will reach a new record. I believe it will exceed 10 billion markkaa. I believe we can bear 10 billion. If you compare the amount of new issues to the total market capitalization, it's now around 10 percent and that is the highest we can get."

A share issue of 1.2 billion markkaa by Union Bank of Finland began Sept. 19. Other recently announced issues have included a 1.5 billion markkaa share issue by Ammattiliiton Osuuskassa Oy of 299.2 million markkaa. Sampo Insurance Co. announced a 1 billion markkaa issue in August, after one for 763 million markkaa in April and May.

The state-controlled engineering group Valmet Oy completed an issue of 6.5 million shares to the public Sept. 9. Valmet said that at the end of the subscription period, the organizing banks held 19.5 percent of the shares.

Timo Lyytinen, financial analyst with Unitas, a stockbrokerage of Union Bank of Finland group, said investors did not give the Amer issue an unqualified welcome. "It seems investors are worried about whether there is enough liquidity in the market, enough money to finance all the issues," he said. "There is still some room for issues, but if someone published a large single issue, I would say market participants would not like that very much in the coming months."

"If they were small issues, I would say that 2 billion more could still be had during the winter." Listed companies raised 5.3 billion markkaa last year and 5.9 billion in 1988, he said. Newly listed companies and those seeking a listing made issues totaling more than 3 billion markkaa.

The whole issue market last year raised more than 8 billion markkaa, Mr. Lyytinen said, adding, "We are very close to high levels but we are still quite reasonable compared with last year's figures."

HOWEVER, turnover on the stock exchange has been falling. The average daily turnover was 118 million markkaa in July, about 94 million in August and about 72 million so far in September.

Mr. Laakonen of Kansallis said, "There are many reasons for that but there are also many new issues coming and maybe investors regard them as more attractive."

Other factors were the rapid rise — 30.5 percent this year — in share prices in Helsinki and investors' concern over Finnish economic problems, particularly inflation.

"I think the low volume will remain for the rest of the autumn," Mr. Laakonen said. "I don't believe trading in the secondary market will be busier because there are so many new issues."

However, he added, "There is still money left. One should bear in mind that there is money in alternative investment proposals, such as debt instruments, and the money will flow from them to the equity market."

Mr. Lyytinen said the new issues, as well as international factors, such as interest rate changes abroad, had contributed to the low volumes on the exchange in the past month.

"Of course, we can't say exactly how much uncertainty has been created by the issues and how much by international factors," he said, "but if you look at the big issue announcement dates, there has been more uncertainty than."

CSX Sets Stock Buyback

Plan Valued at Over \$1.1 Billion

Richmond, Virginia — CSX Corp. said Monday that its board had authorized the repurchase of up to 60 million of its common shares, about 38 percent of those outstanding, as part of a restructuring program that could be worth more than \$1.1 billion.

CSX said the restructuring, designed to emphasize its commitment to its core business as an international transportation company, would include the sale of its interstate natural gas pipeline and gas liquids processing units.

The company, which was created by the 1980 merger of Chessie System Inc. and Seaboard Coast Line Industries Inc., runs a 22,000-mile (35,500-kilometer) rail system in 20 U.S. states and Ontario. It also owns Sea-Land Corp., the largest U.S. container ship operator and American Commercial Lines, a barge line.

The company said directors also authorized the exploration of ways to realize the values of its resort properties, including possible sales.

CSX said it would start a "Dutch auction" self-tender offer later this week for up to 40 million shares, representing about 26 percent of its shares. After expiration of the offer and depending on market conditions and other factors, the company said it might repurchase the remainder of the 60 million shares in the open market, in privately negotiated transactions otherwise.

Under the self-tender offer, each stockholder will be invited to tender shares at prices ranging from \$28 to \$33 per share. The company said it would select a single purchase price and would buy up to 40 million shares tendered at or below that price.

CSX stock rose \$3.75 a share to \$30.625 on the New York Stock Exchange on Monday.

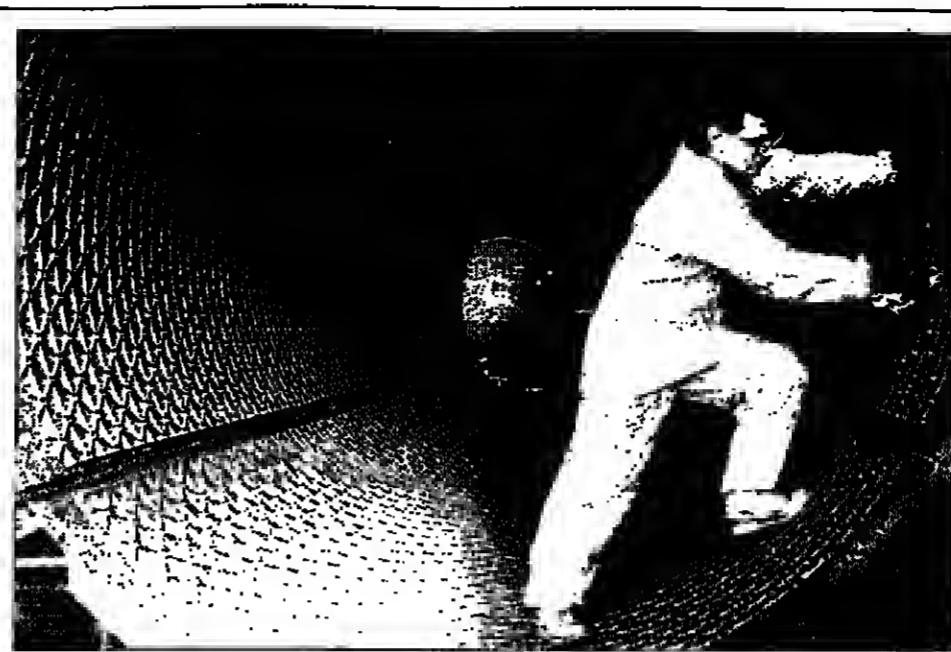
Under the offer, the minimum amount CSX would pay if it bought 40 million shares would be \$1.12 billion, while the maximum would be \$1.32 billion.

Analysts generally supported the move, saying it would help the company boost profits after several lackluster years. Susan Chapman of Dillon, Read & Co. said by using the Dutch auction process, "the company pays the lowest possible price," which would potentially benefit shareholders who do not sell.

CSX said First Boston Corp. and Wasserstein, Perella & Co. would assist the company in the sale of its natural gas transmission and liquids processing businesses: Texas Gas Transmission Corp. of Owensboro, Kentucky, and CSX NGL Corp. of Houston.

CSX said Wasserstein, Perella also was exploring alternatives relating to its resort holdings, which include the Greenbrier in White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia.

In March, CSX sold its CSX Oil & Gas subsidiary to Compagnie Francaise Pétroles SA, known as Total, for \$612 million.



Joseph Tafola, a structure mechanic at McDonnell Douglas Astronautics Co., a major U.S. commercial rocket maker, cleaning the interior of a liquid oxygen tank for a Delta 2 rocket.

Countdown for U.S. Space Industry
 But Commercial Launchers Face Foreign Competition

By Richard W. Stevenson
 Los Angeles — Even before the U.S. commercial space-launching industry lifts its first payload into orbit, it faces severe problems from intense foreign competition and weakening demand for its services.

Three major American rocket makers are preparing to start launching satellites into space next year on behalf of a variety of customers.

While the companies — major military contractors with considerable financial resources behind them — express varying degrees of confidence about the viability of commercial space transportation, industry executives said they were all dismayed by the Reagan administration's decision last week to allow three U.S.-built satellites to be launched on a Chinese rocket.

Analysts said the decision increased the likelihood that at least one of the three companies involved in commercial space transportation — General Dynamics Corp., Martin Marietta Corp. and McDonnell Douglas Corp. — would eventually be forced out of the market because of an anticipated excess in supply.

"The bottom line is too many rockets, not enough satellites," said John E. Pike, a space policy analyst for the Federation of American Scientists in Washington.

Some analysts and government officials, as well as industry executives, said that even the U.S. companies that survive the early years in the industry run a growing risk of losing much of the business that will be available in the next decade if they are forced to compete with the low prices of launchers subsidized by other governments.

"If we allow foreign suppliers to enter the booster market," said Wolfgang Denisch, an aerospace analyst at UBS Securities in New York, "they have an excellent chance of sweeping the business away from domestic companies trying to break even or make a profit."

To a certain extent, the pressures on the industry are a result of changes in the market for communications satellites, the primary payload for commercial space transport. Telephone companies have

Commercial Rocket Outlook

The following are contract backlogs and launching schedules for the three major U.S. commercial rocket companies.

Company	Contract Backlog	Launching Schedule
McDonnell Douglas Astronautics	DELTA II ROCKET	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7 firm satellite launching contracts Total value of contracts: \$350 million First launching: second quarter 1989 (Indian telecommunications satellite) Height: 125.9 feet
Martin Marietta Commercial Titan Systems	TITAN II ROCKET	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 firm satellite launching contracts Total value of contracts: \$320 million First launching: summer 1989 (Japanese communications satellite, British military satellite) Height: 155.8 feet
General Dynamics Space Systems	ATLAS I ROCKET	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 firm satellite launching contracts Total value of contracts: Estimated \$260 million First launching: early 1990 (European communications satellite) Height: 138 feet

Source: Company reports

Republic Bank To Boost Equity Of Europe Unit

By Warren Getler
 International Herald Tribune

LONDON — In one of the largest international equity offers by a bank, Republic New York Corp. announced Monday that it would double to about \$320 million the equity capital of Safra Republic Holdings SA, the Swiss-based holding company for Republic's European operations.

Republic, which has built a strong private client base in the United States and Europe through the years, is hoping to broaden its market share in European private banking at a time when cross-country trade is growing and financial barriers are being dismantled.

Some banking analysts questioned the move, noting that the private banking sector, which serves wealthy individual investors, has shown slow growth after the stock market collapse last year.

Republic New York Corp., which had assets of \$24.2 billion on June 30, is the parent of Republic National Bank of New York, the 17th-largest U.S. bank. It said Monday that it planned to raise more than \$450 million through an international offering in Safra Republic's shares.

Edmond J. Safra, Republic's honorary chairman and principal shareholder, will subscribe \$200 million to the issue in a private placement, become Safra Republic's chairman and hold an estimated 20 percent stake.

Between \$250 million and \$300 million will be raised through an underwritten element of the Safra issue, led by Shearson Lehman Hutton International, the London arm of the U.S. investment house.

Upon completion of the issue, expected to be launched in mid-October, Republic's share in Safra will fall to about 49 percent of the enlarged capital of the company, which was established in April this year and comprises Republic New York's subsidiaries in Luxembourg, Geneva, Ginepro, Channel Islands, and Gibraltar.

Safra Republic's equity will include the \$430 million currently invested by Republic New York and up to \$500 million raised by the international equity offer.

Shares of Safra Republic are expected to be listed on the Luxembourg, Geneva, Zurich and Basel stock exchanges, Republic said.

"A strong capital base is needed to compete in growing markets," Mr. Safra said in an interview here Monday. "The 1992 deadline for a barrier-free Europe is coming very quickly, and it will create a market that is going to be as big or bigger than the U.S. market."

Mr. Safra said that "by injecting some \$500 million to our European group and by our ensuring that Safra Republic is run independently and by Europeans" the bank would offer a big advantage to its clients.

Mr. Safra, a Lebanese-born Brazilian citizen who resides in Switzerland, has built a solid reputation in banking circles on his policy of "safety first," safeguarding the assets of wealthy individuals by ensuring a healthy equity-to-assets ratio among the banks that he has helped develop.

He emphasized that the newly formed Safra Republic group has no exposure to questionable loans to Third World countries. Industry observers noted that Mr. Safra's sale of the Geneva-based Trade Development Bank to American Express Co. earlier this decade reflected his nervousness about the exposure to uncertain loans to less-developed countries.

Banking analysts in London were divided about the merits of the capital-raising move at Safra Republic at a time when many U.S. banks seem to be holding steady or retrenching their European operations.

Keith Brown, senior bank analyst at Morgan Stanley International in London, said, "Private banking is a growth industry in Europe, and there's certainly an opportunity for others. Safra has a good reputation for building businesses."

"Swiss banks have traditionally cornered the market in Europe, but with growing private wealth, there's certainly an opportunity for others. Safra has a good reputation for building businesses."

But Martin Hughes, banking analyst with Alexander Leung & Crutchfield in London, was skeptical.

"Private banking in Europe is not a growth industry in the short term — the return on assets there is not as attractive as in other areas of banking," he said. "While 1987 was a particularly successful year, we've seen the Swiss private banking groups and Germany's Trinkhaus & Burkhart run into difficulties this year."

"Private banking tends to earn most of its money through share and bond trading for its clients," he added. "With trading volume sluggish, it will remain very difficult to get anything out of private banking for some time."

Mr. Hughes said the Safra Republic offer was "fairly priced, at around 10 percent over book value," in relation to valuation put on other Swiss-based banks.

Currency Rates

Currency	Sept. 19	Sept. 18	Sept. 17
American dollar	1.2305	1.2302	1.2301
British pound	1.6772	1.6772	1.6771
French franc	6.5596	6.5596	6.5596
German mark	1.9364	1.9364	1.9364
Italian lira	2.336	2.336	2.336
Japanese yen	163.26	163.26	163.26
Swiss franc	1.4835	1.4835	1.4835
West German mark	1.9364	1.9364	1.9364
Yen	163.26	163.26	163.26

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Sept. 19	Sept. 18	Sept. 17
Australian dollar	1.2305	1.2302	1.2301
Canadian dollar	1.2305	1.2302	1.2301
Swedish krona	1.2305	1.2302	1.2301
Swiss franc	1.4835	1.4835	1.4835
West German mark	1.9364	1.9364	1.9364
Yen	163.26	163.26	163.26

Interest Rates

Rate	Sept. 19	Sept. 18	Sept. 17
1 month	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%
3 months	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%
6 months	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%
1 year	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%

Asian Dollar Rates

Currency	Sept. 19	Sept. 18	Sept. 17
1 month	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%
3 months	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%
6 months	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%
1 year	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%

U.S. Money Market Funds

Fund	Sept. 19	Sept. 18	Sept. 17
Merrill Lynch Money Assets	7.66	7.66	7.66
30-day average yield	7.66	7.66	7.66
Telegraph Interest Rate Index	7.53	7.53	7.53

Gold

Price	Sept. 19	Sept. 18	Sept. 17
1 ounce	370.00	370.00	370.00
100 ounces	37,000.00	37,000.00	37,000.00

Financiers Swap Aid for Bourse Vote

PARIS — Bankers and insurers won a voice in running the Paris Bourse on Monday in return for a cash contribution to help the French stock exchanges association repair losses from the stock price collapse last year and subsequent losses in futures trading.

The association, the governing body for France's stock exchanges, said in a statement that eight lending banks and several state-owned financial institutions would contribute 300 million francs (\$47.01 million). In return, they would be granted 25 percent of the voting rights on the association's board.

The association, known by its French acronym SBF, said the banks were Banque Nationale de Paris, Caisse Nationale du Crédit Agricole, Crédit Commercial de France, Crédit Industriel et Commercial, Crédit Lyonnais, Compagnie Financière de Suez's subsidiary Banque Indosuez, Compagnie Financière de Paris and Société Générale.

The state institutions include the central savings bank, Caisse de Dépôts et Consignations, and the three insurance companies Union des Assurances de Paris, Groupe des Assurances Nationales and Assurances Générales de France.

The Bourse's 61 stockbroker members are to contribute the balance of a 720 million franc capital increase for the association, which has been squeezed after an employment loss of 614 million francs of its funds through speculation on the financial futures market.

U.S. Inflation May Not Be Gone, But It Could Be Forgotten

By Paul Blustein
 Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The phone has been ringing off the hook in recent weeks at the Atlanta office of Donald Ratajczak, a widely known expert on inflation. The anxious caller has one question on their minds: Is double-digit inflation about to come back?

Mr. Ratajczak, director of the economic forecasting project at Georgia State University, tells his callers to calm down. That is good advice. It is time for Americans to stop worrying so much about inflation.

Inflation is not dead — it is, after all, now running at the level at which President Richard M. Nixon imposed wage and price controls. But its tameness merits a celebration. In the past couple of years, it has become increasingly evident that the current optimum in the business cycle will end with inflation considerably below the level at which the last cycle closed.

That is one of the most significant alterations in recent economic history. Starting in the mid-1960s, three business cycles left inflation running at successively higher levels. Barring a disaster, that pattern will not repeat this time, which means that the prospect of ever-accelerating prices has been erased. In fact, there is hardly a chance of double-digit inflation erupting in the next few years.

It is not hard to understand why Mr. Ratajczak's callers are worried. They have seen supermarket prices climb substantially in recent weeks thanks largely to the summer's severe drought. They have read articles citing economists' warnings that inflation is "rekindling," "accelerating" and "heating up."

They have heard Vice President George Bush predict that inflation would return to the level of the bad old 1970s if the White House falls into Democratic hands.

But the threat of a major inflationary outbreak is minuscule no matter who is elected president. The fundamental reason for optimism is this: The forces that help keep prices in check have grown more potent in

recent years, while the forces that help push prices higher have grown weaker.

In particular, interest rates are now quick to respond to signs of incipient inflation, which means that the economy is less prone to overheating, while wages have become relatively slow to respond to price changes.

Even the most pessimistic analysts foresee relatively modest upticks in inflation over the next few months. Of the 50 private and academic economists surveyed for a forecast last month, only two expected the consumer price index to rise by as much as 6 percent next year. On average, the group predicted a 4.9 percent increase in consumer prices for 1989, compared with 4.1 percent for this year.

So what is all the fuss about — all the warnings that inflation is staging a comeback?

Well, the pessimists are worried — not without reason — that the "core" rate of inflation, the underlying rate of change in the overall price level, is starting to head higher

after several years of remarkable steadiness. In 1985, 1986 and 1987, the core rate, as measured by the consumer price index excluding the volatile food and energy components, was in the range of 4 to 4.5 percent.

It seems likely to move up by a percentage point or so because the economy has been growing robustly, at an annual rate of well over 3 percent for most of this year. When such rapid growth occurs at a time of near-full employment, inflationary bottlenecks and shortages tend to break out. Sure enough, the prices of a few industrial products, such as wood pulp and plastic resins, have been shooting up this year.

The pessimists are thus cheering recent moves by the Federal Reserve Board to drive interest rates upward in an effort to slow the pace of economic expansion to a more sustainable 2 to 2.5 percent annual rate. Such a slowdown would mean the loss of perhaps half a million jobs that would otherwise be added to payrolls in the coming year, and it

Hong Kong Opens Telecom Market
 Bidding on Cable Network Seen as Knell for Monopoly

HONG KONG — A Hong Kong government tender Monday inviting local and international bidders to set up a cable television network here is viewed by analysts as a major move to open up the colony's communication sector.

The sector has long been monopolized by Hong Kong Telecommunications Ltd.

An official statement invited proposals, until next Feb. 28, for the construction and operation of a cable television network.

Communication analysts noted that before the tender, the authorities had limited H.K. Telecommunications' stake in the future cable TV system to 15 percent.

Before that, H.K. Telecommunications was one of two bidders widely considered to have a good chance of winning the network. It owned 20 percent of a cable television joint venture with the film-maker Golden Harvest Group, and Edko Group and Swire Pacific Ltd., film distributors. It had to find buyers for the rest of its stake after the official decision in July.

subsidy of Cable & Wireless PLC, holds the franchise for the local telephone network. Cable & Wireless (Far East) Ltd. owns the international telephone franchise.

A government source said in an interview that the offer of cable television licenses to international interests would give the authorities more bargaining power in talks for the renewal of H.K. Telecommunications' telephone franchise.

"It will be an important trump card for us in the talks with H.K. Telecom in 1993," he added.

Although there are no formal figures on the potential investment in cable television, one potential bidder estimated that as much as 4 billion Hong Kong dollars (about \$510 million) was needed.

Analysts said the return would be much bigger because the building of the network would lead to the development of other communication facilities such as video telephone systems, data transmission, home banking and electronic shopping.

Hutchinson Whampoa Ltd., the other major bidder for cable television, has started its campaign and welcomed the official decision.

THE AUTOMATIC CHRONOGRAPH

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Monday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

Table of stock prices for various companies, including columns for High, Low, and Change.

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U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Sept. 19

Grains

Table of grain futures prices including Wheat, Corn, and Soybeans.

Livestock

Table of livestock futures prices including Cattle and Hogs.

Currency Options

Table of currency options prices for various currencies.

Financial

Table of financial futures prices including Treasury Bonds and T-Bills.

AMEX High-Lows

Table of AMEX high and low prices for various companies.

Paris Commodities

Table of Paris commodity prices including Sugar and Coffee.

London Metals

Table of London metal prices including Aluminum and Copper.

S&P 100 Index Options

Table of S&P 100 index option prices.

Spot Commodities

Table of spot commodity prices including various metals and grains.

Dividends

Table of dividend payments for various companies.

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Sept. 19

Food

Table of food futures prices including Coffee and Cocoa.

Metals

Table of metal futures prices including Copper and Silver.

Stock Indexes

Table of stock index values including Dow Jones and S&P 500.

Commodity Indexes

Table of commodity index values for various categories.

Market Guide

Table listing market guides for various commodities and services.

Company Results

Table of company financial results including revenue and profit.

DM Futures Options

Table of DM futures option prices.

US Treasuries

Table of US Treasury bond prices.

Technology

IN THE HIT EVERY FRIDAY. ANALYSIS OF IMPORTANT BREAKTHROUGHS AS THEY AFFECT COMPANIES AND INDIVIDUALS—WORLDWIDE

Cocoa Prices Plunge Further After Talks Fail

LONDON — Cocoa prices fell to their lowest levels in almost 13 years on Monday after International Cocoa Organization talks aimed at stabilizing prices collapsed in London over the weekend.

Indian Cabinet Agrees To Let PepsiCo Build A Joint-Venture Plant

NEW DELHI — The government agreed Monday to allow PepsiCo Inc. to manufacture Pepsi Cola in India in a joint venture with two Indian companies, a news agency reported.

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Monday's OTC Prices

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Dart Group Makes Offer In Letter From Haft To Take Over Kroger
CINCINNATI — Kroger Co. said Herbert H. Haft, the chairman of Dart Group Corp., has proposed a takeover that values Kroger at \$4.32 billion.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Unisys Line Aims to Hold Clients

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK — Unisys Corp., working to retain the loyalty of its big customers, on Monday unveiled faster mainframe computers as well as software that speeds up transactions such as airline reservations and banking.

a base model to \$29 million for the model capable of 6,500 transactions per second, Unisys said. The computers will be available next year between March and June. The new software for transaction processing runs on the old as well as the new machines. The analysts said the new machines were important because they would finally allow Sperry's customer base — customers who are locked into Sperry's hardware and software — to upgrade to more powerful machines after years of

uncertainty as to Unisys's commitment to the product line. Unisys is the second-largest American computer company after IBM. Since the merger, many of Sperry's high-end 1100 customers have migrated to IBM and Digital Equipment Corp., fearing that Unisys would be slow to upgrade the Sperry line and, instead, focus on the Burroughs side of the house. Unisys had said that it would protect its customers' investment by continuing both the Sperry and Burroughs architecture, even though the two product lines are incompatible. Some analysts have been skeptical, however, that Unisys can sustain the high costs of developing both product lines. They expect Unisys eventually to discontinue some products and to develop successor products compatible with both lines. Analysts expressed doubt that Unisys would continue to upgrade the Sperry mainframe line beyond the 2200-600 and predicted that IBM would eventually take control of the line. IBM controls about 70 percent of the \$20 billion mainframe market. (AP, NYT)

Management Buys Out Pillsbury Pizza Chain

United Press International OMAHA, Nebraska — A senior management team of Godfather's Pizza Inc. announced Monday that it had purchased the restaurant chain from Pillsbury Co. for an undisclosed sum. Herman Cain, Godfather's president and chief executive, said the transaction was finalized last week in New York, culminating efforts that began in March. Godfather's sales in the 1988 business year were \$242.5 million, down from \$260 million in financial 1987.

Pernod Studies Selling Rights To Coca-Cola

PARIS — The drinks group Pernod Ricard SA might sell its rights to distribution of Coca-Cola in France if the price was right, the managing director said Monday. The contracts cover 80 percent of French sales of Coke, and some last until the year 2000. In July, a Paris appeals court ruled that Coca-Cola Co. was not obliged to renew its contracts with Pernod. "We have been very reluctant to give up our interest in Coca-Cola in France," Thierry Jacquelin, the managing director, said. "But if the contracts are not over, then we have to be compensated." Last year, earnings related to Coca-Cola brought almost 100 million francs (\$15.7 million) to Pernod of total group profit of 1.4 billion francs. Pernod is now embroiled in a takeover battle for Irish Distillers Group PLC with Grand Metropolitan PLC.

Qantas Wins Bidding for a Stake in ANZ

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches WELLINGTON, New Zealand — Bill Jeffries, the New Zealand transport minister, said Monday that the government had decided to sell a 25 percent stake in Air New Zealand, the national airline, to Qantas Airways Ltd. of Australia, for an estimated \$250 million. Qantas was chosen over five other bidders, industry sources said. They said other bidders were for the stake included British Airways PLC, Singapore Airlines Ltd., Brierley Investments Ltd. of New Zealand, a consortium representing Air New Zealand management and staff, and a Japanese property and tourism company. But the successful outcome of the deal with Qantas "still depends on detailed negotiations over price and conditions" that are expected to begin shortly, Mr. Jeffries said. The other bids will remain "alive" until mid-November, allowing the New Zealand government to find an alternative buyer if negotiations with Qantas are unsuccessful, the industry sources said. In Sydney a spokesman for Qantas, David McLachlan, said Monday that the Australian airline "is delighted to be given the opportunity

to enter detailed negotiations" for the stake in Air New Zealand. The sale of the 25 percent share is part of a program by the New Zealand government to reduce its national debt by selling assets. In London, a British Airways spokesman confirmed that the carrier's bid for a stake in Air New Zealand was rejected, but added that it would seek new opportunities to cooperate with the New Zealand airline. In June, a group of Qantas officials led by the chief executive, John Menadue, held detailed talks

in Auckland with Air New Zealand executives. Mr. Menadue said the two airlines were "natural partners" in the expanding South Pacific market. Air New Zealand is estimated to be worth at least \$1 billion and has 30 aircraft, including eight Boeing 747s, three Boeing 767s and a domestic fleet of Boeing 737s and F-29 Fokker Friendship. It has an extensive network in the Pacific, with flights to eight North American ports, as well as Japan, Singapore, Hong Kong, London and Frankfurt. (AFP, Reuters)

UAL Interested In A-320s Set For Pan Am

CHICAGO — United Airlines, a unit of UAL Corp., is interested in obtaining some of the first Airbus A-320 jets now destined to fill orders from Pan American World Airways, according to a United spokesman. The 16 assembly line reservations for the A-320, built by the European consortium Airbus Industrie, are held by Pan Am for delivery in 1989 and 1990. They could be sold by cash-strapped Pan Am, a unit of Pan Am Corp., for a total of \$90 million to \$100 million, industry analysts say. A United spokesman confirmed last week that there had been discussions with Airbus. Pan Am has been trying to cut costs by winning wage concessions from its unions. Its chief executive, Thomas G. Plasket, said in July that unless the carrier was able to cut costs it would sell assets.

Pearson Stock Up Sharply

LONDON — The stock of Pearson PLC, the publishing and industrial group, rose sharply on Monday after its announcement that it had received a takeover approach from Reed International PLC. Stock in Pearson, owner of the Financial Times newspaper, rose 47 pence to 736 pence (\$12.33) on the London Stock Exchange. Stock in Reed, another publisher, fell 5 pence to 402. Reed's chief executive, Peter Davis, said Monday that he felt the

"two publishing businesses make an attractive combination." Despite the price rise, most market analysts rejected the idea of a full bid for Pearson now. "With 40 percent of Pearson stock in friendly hands a bid would be very difficult to win," a leading publishing analyst said. He was referring to Pearson's share register after a share swap announced last week with Elsevier NV, a Dutch publisher.

H.K. Banks Had Good Return on Equity

Agence France-Press HONG KONG — Hong Kong improved its position as one of the world's most profitable banking markets last year, outperforming North American and some other Asian banks, according to a survey of banks in the territory. The annual survey compiled by Capital Information Services Ltd., a research organization, said the return on equity for 32 banks incorporated in the territory rose to an average of 11.8 percent in 1987 from 10.7 percent a year earlier. The latest figure "easily" outdistances North American and other Asian banks, the report said. Leading U.S. banks generally registered negative returns on equity in 1987. The Hong Kong numbers compare with returns of 8.5 percent in Singapore, 8.2 percent in Thailand, 4.8 percent in South Korea and 2.8 percent in Taiwan. Return on equity measures net

profit as a proportion of shareholder funds and is considered by some analysts to be the best guide to a bank's performance. Another gauge, return on assets — which measures profits as a percentage of total assets — climbed to 0.80 percent in 1987 from 0.76 percent, the Hong Kong survey said. "The improvement came amid strong economic growth, which limited problem loans and offered the opportunity to increase assets by 28 percent," the survey said. Mainland Chinese banks incorporated in the territory "seem to give great emphasis on profits and have reported well above average increases in profits," the survey noted. Such banks accounted for five of the 11 highest-ranking banks in Hong Kong in terms of profit growth last year. The combined net profits of the 32 banks surveyed jumped 35.4 percent from a year earlier to 5.7

billion Hong Kong dollars (\$730 million) last year. Ka Wah Bank, which is owned by China International Trust & Investment Co. of Beijing, recorded the fastest growth in earnings. Its net profit soaring 1,299 percent to 27.2 million dollars in 1987. Among other banks controlled by mainland interests, Chiyu Banking Corp. ranked third with a 158 percent surge in net profit. Nanyang Commercial Bank Ltd. was fifth with an 84 percent rise and Hua Commercial Bank Ltd. was 10th with gains of 41 percent. A specialized gold trader, Po Sang Bank Ltd., was ranked 11th with net profits up 35 percent. The survey said the improvement in profits was "particularly apparent among banks taken over by other institutions during the last recession." The number of banks in the territory with losses fell from seven in 1985 to five in 1986 and to only two last year, the survey said.

Sales of Electrical Products Boost Pacific Dunlop Profit

MELBOURNE — The diversified industrial group Pacific Dunlop Ltd. said Monday that a 32.4 percent increase in profit for the year was led by sales of electrical products. Pacific Dunlop reported that equity-accounted net profit for the year ended June 30 was 185.86 million Australian dollars (\$148 million), up from 140.35 million a year earlier. Sales rose 36 percent, to 3.64 billion dollars from 2.67 billion. Electrical products, mainly cables and optical fibers, contributed 29 percent of profit and 19 percent of total sales. Latex and medical products accounted for 15 percent of profit and 9 percent of sales. Pacific Dunlop said it expected continued strong growth but the 30 percent compound growth of the

past eight years may be difficult to sustain. "As the base gets higher it's harder to sustain the percentage increase," said the managing director, Philip Brass. "I think we can sustain a rate of earnings increase that will be better than the average. That's our ambition." The results were at the upper end of analysts' forecasts. Leslie Froggatt, the company's chairman, said all divisions — vehicle batteries and tires, fumes, clothing and footwear, electrical products and latex — performed well. Mr. Brass said batteries, which contributed 15 percent of profit on 21 percent of sales, would grow in importance in the next two to three years with target sales of 1 billion Australian dollars, yielding at least 10 percent profit.

Prospect International High Income Portfolio N.V. U.S. \$40,000,000 Senior Extendible Notes. Financial Security Assurance logo.

Prospect International High Income Portfolio N.V. Up to U.S. \$82,500,000 Senior Floating Rate Notes due 1998 of which \$30,000,000 is being issued as the initial tranche. Financial Security Assurance logo.

Prospect International High Income Portfolio N.V. Issue of 10,500,000 Shares of Common Stock. Price U.S. \$10 per Share. Financial Security Assurance logo.

Table with columns for stock symbols, prices, and market data. Includes sections for Monday's AMEX Closing and various market indices.

Table titled 'Floating-Rate Notes' with columns for currency (Dollars, Pounds Sterling, Deutsche Marks, Japanese Yen) and various note details.

Glaxo Profit Rose 11.5% For Year

LONDON — Glaxo Holdings PLC, Britain's biggest drug company, reported Monday that pretax profit for the year had risen 11.5 percent, to £832 million (\$1.4 billion) from £746 million a year earlier. Sales for the year ended June 30 totaled £2.06 billion, up 18.4 percent from £1.74 billion. Earnings per share were 77.1 pence, compared with 67 pence. Glaxo said that despite the increasing profit and sales had been hurt by the strength of the British pound. The pound's strength took £94 million off sales and £22 million off trading profit, it said. Research and development spending grew by 54 percent to £230 million during the year, which was widely expected by analysts. Of the growth in spending on research and development, Glaxo's chairman, Sir Paul Girolami, said, "We shall continue to devote increasing resources to an activity which is essential to the prosperity of the group, but I do not expect the increase to continue at such a high rate." The single largest contribution to sales came from anti-ulcer drugs, which made up 46 percent. Glaxo's Zantac anti-ulcer drug has been the main engine of the company's growth.

INFLATE: No Double Digits

(Continued from first finance page) conceivably could cause a rise in unemployment to nearly 6 percent from the current 5.6 percent rate. Fed officials consider the price well worth paying. They worry — again, not without reason — that once inflation has risen, it is almost impossible to push it back down unless a recession occurs. But even if inflation does break through the 5 percent level next year, there are ample reasons to doubt that it will rise very far, thereafter. In general, inflation tends to be an inertial process — hard to stop once it builds up momentum, but slow to accelerate from an existing plateau. This is partly because many wage contracts are negotiated for multiyear periods and thus catch up with price changes only gradually. Barry Bosworth, a Brookings Institution scholar, had observed that it took a remarkably long time for inflation to really zoom after the seeds were sown in 1965 and 1966, when President Lyndon B. Johnson decided to increase social and military spending without raising taxes. Moreover, it took severe oil-price shocks to send inflation above the double-digit level in 1974 and 1979. Could such shocks happen again? Nobody can rule it out, but some can derive considerable comfort from the fact that the share of the world's oil markets controlled by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries has dropped from 62 percent in 1973 to 42 percent now.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Gold Prices End Lower in New York

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — The price of gold fell to a 17-month low in New York Monday, and the dollar ended slightly lower against the Deutsche mark and yen as traders awaited the release Tuesday of revised gross national product figures for the second quarter.

Gold for September delivery closed at \$409.20 an ounce, off \$2.50 from the close Friday. Most active was gold December delivery, which fell \$2.80 to \$415.40, having recovered from a low of \$413.20.

In London trading earlier Monday, gold hit \$406 an ounce before recovering slightly to \$409.50. Before the late recovery, a drop occurred that continued falls in New York on Friday and Hong Kong and Europe Monday. The slide was attributed to falls in prices of crude oil and grains, which eased concern about inflation.

Bullion is popular with many investors who think inflation will erode the value of cash or securities. "The traders are going to try to push gold down to \$400 in the next few days," said Graham Birch, a precious metals analyst with Kleinwort Greaves in London, where gold prices hit their lowest levels since March 1987.

"Gold is an orphan, nobody wants it," said a precious metals dealer in New York. The fall in gold prices dragged down platinum, which fell briefly below \$500 on Monday morning.

London Dollar Rates

Table with 3 columns: Currencies, Rate, and another Rate. Includes Deutsche mark, Pound Sterling, Japanese yen, Swiss franc, and French franc.

Françoise Soares-Kemp, a vice president in the treasury division of Credit Suisse. "Nothing's going to come out this week that will hurt the dollar, but nothing is going to make you want to go out and buy dollars either."

"People are not sure which way to go," the banker added. "We're in a holding pattern."

"There's nothing happening at all" in the currency markets, said a trader with a major French bank. The dull conditions reflected indecision about the dollar's course in the near future.

Other factors that could affect the dollar this week are a meeting Tuesday of the U.S. Federal Open Market Committee — although a change in credit policy is considered as unlikely — and the release on Wednesday of U.S. consumer price data for August.

The dollar ended at 1.5783 Swiss francs, down from 1.5810 on Friday, and at 6.3480 French francs, compared with 6.3600.

"Let's face it," said a currency analyst, "as far as the G-7 boys are concerned, a day like today is evidence of their success." He argued that the primary aim of the organization now is stability.

"It's time to be a bit cautious of being long dollars," said Klaus Roskopf, foreign exchange manager at Security Pacific Bank in Frankfurt. "I think the central banks are waiting for a good level to come in and sell the dollar while it's quiet."

Krona Gains On Results of Swedish Vote

STOCKHOLM — The Swedish krona, buoyed by the decisive result of a general election on Sunday, opened stronger Monday against both the dollar and its trade-weighted basket of currencies.

The krona was trading at 6.431 kronor late Monday, compared with 6.4755 kronor Friday.

Dealers said the clear-cut victory Sunday for a leftist bloc, led by the Social Democrats of Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson, settled nerves in the markets.

Some opinion polls had predicted that the Green Party, which won a place in parliament for the first time, would hold the balance of power, but the leftist bloc prevailed, with 179 of the 349 seats in parliament.

"We have the strongest possible government, which ought to be able to carry out a tight fiscal policy," a dealer said.

"It's the best result they could have had," said Mustafaq Shah, an expert on Scandinavia for the London brokerage Phillips & Drew. "The markets will be very happy."

Short-Term Rates Likely to Rise Unless Fed Acts

By Kenneth N. Gilpin, New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Short-term interest rates are likely to move higher during the remainder of the month without the prodding of the Federal Reserve Board, credit market analysts said.

Slightly higher rates are anticipated because the difference between yields on short-term securities and the rate on overnight bank loans in the federal funds market has become unusually narrow since the strong market rally on Sept. 2.

The Fed could re-establish a more normal pricing relationship by voting to ease monetary policy when its Open Market Committee meets Tuesday. But few analysts, if any, expect that the Fed will do anything but maintain the overnight funds rate in its current trading range of 8 to 8 1/2 percent.

On Friday, yields on 8 1/2 percent two-year Treasury notes had dipped to 8.36 percent, about one-quarter of a point higher than the recent average for federal funds. That differential is much smaller than the six-tenths of a percentage point that existed between the two rates for several months before the rally earlier this month.

"There is no premium at all for taking two- to five-year risk in the marketplace," said William H. Gross, managing director at the Pacific Investment Management Co., a concern in Newport Beach, California, that has a fixed-income portfolio of about \$16 billion. "Those rates have to back up if the funds rate doesn't move lower."

The weakness in economic data for August may tempt some Fed governors to argue that rates should be eased, analysts said. But the chances of a cut in the funds rate appear remote.

"I would be inclined to believe that as long as the economy is not sinking, and it isn't, Alan Greenspan would like to leave the funds rate right where it is through the November election," said Edward Yardeni, chief economist at Prudential-Bache Securities in reference to the chairman of the Federal Reserve. "I have to think that the conversation will be more about economic weakness than about strength, but that when it comes to a vote they will leave policy unchanged."

While short-term rates could come under upward pressure, there is little to suggest that bond yields will move much between now and early October, analysts said.

Yields on the 9 1/2 percent Treasury bonds that mature in 2018 have fluctuated around 9 percent since Sept. 2, when a report on employment conditions in August that was weaker than expected started a rally.

The optimism that long rates will remain stable for some time is based in large part on the prevailing view among market participants that Congress will not provide the Treasury with the authority to issue additional 30-year bonds before it adjourns next month. Legislation that would grant the authority is contained

in a technical corrections bill currently pending before both the House and the Senate. If Congress does not act, the Treasury, which normally sells such bonds at its quarterly refunding auctions, would be constrained from issuing new bonds until sometime in 1989.

"Congressional action to permit financing that includes a 30-year bond in November will be a prime determinant of the peak in long-term rates during the business cycle," F. Ward McCarthy, chief financial economist at Merrill Lynch wrote in a regular economic and financial commentary from the firm.

"Without a November 30-year issue," Mr. McCarthy wrote, "it could be May of next year before the Treasury can sell bonds, long after the peak in economic activity and yields is past."

Congressional sources in Washington suggested late last week that pessimism on Wall Street may be misplaced.

The sources, who asked not to be identified, said that while odds were about even for the timely passage of the technical corrections bill, there was an 80 percent chance that the amendment relating to lifting Treasury authority would be pulled out of the bill, tacked on to another piece of legislation and passed before adjournment.

Analysts expect the Treasury to announce Wednesday that it will increase the size of two-year and four-year note auctions to be held Sept. 27 and Sept. 28 by \$250 million each.

ROCKETS: U.S. Commercial Launchers Are Facing Stiff Competition

(Continued from first finance page)

reduced their dependence on satellites by turning to ground-based fiber-optics transmission systems. In addition, existing satellites are lasting longer than expected. In a report earlier this year, the Commerce Department said that of the 26 planned satellites that received authorization from the Federal Communications Commission in 1985, 10 were scrapped within two years.

In the meantime, new uses for satellites have developed slowly. These include "eye in the sky" satellite photography for commercial purposes and television broadcasting direct to homes with satellite dishes.

"All of those factors together mean that the demand for services is not growing as fast as expected and that demand can be met with fewer satellites," Mr. Pike said.

The chief rival to the American industry is the European Ariane space consortium, which has launched 23 commercial satellites over the past four years. The U.S. space program has been grounded for much of that period, aside from the launching of a few military satellites. Ariane has a backlog of 43 launching contracts, or nearly 75 percent of the world market.

Most industry executives said U.S. manufacturers could live with softer demand in the commercial market, since all three of the American companies have sizable contracts to handle launches for U.S.

military and federal agencies. But the softer commercial demand and increasing foreign competition would almost certainly reduce the commercial segment to one that is marginally profitable at best.

McDonnell Douglas Astronautics of Huntington Beach, California, has seven commercial orders for its Delta rockets totaling \$350 million. Its first launching — for an

E Prime, a Florida corporation, is scheduled to launch a 14-foot (4.3-meter) rocket with a payload of small scientific experiments on a short suborbital flight next month.

The three large rocket makers lobbied hard against the U.S. government decision to allow China to launch American-built satellites. Two of the satellites are being built by the Hughes Aircraft subsidiary

of General Motors Corp. for Ausat, the Australian satellite authority.

Ausat wanted Hughes to use the Chinese Long March rocket to take advantage of a low price the Chinese are offering in an effort to break into the commercial market.

U.S. government officials said the Chinese price was \$20 million for each launch, which is less than half the price an American company would charge.

The third satellite scheduled for launch on a Chinese rocket is one being refurbished by Hughes on behalf of a British-Chinese consortium based in Hong Kong.

The Reagan administration, which has sought to encourage the

U.S. private space industry in the aftermath of the explosion of the space shuttle Challenger in 1986, tried to calm industry fears over the Chinese launches by stating that government would seek an agreement with China to prevent unfair pricing in the future. The administration also noted that Beijing said it would launch only four foreign payloads a year.

But industry executives said four launches a year represented 20 percent of the estimated commercial demand for launches through the early 1990s. Despite the government statement, the executives said they also expected to continue losing business to China because of lower prices.

They said the concerns about China were part of a broader question regarding how profit-seeking corporations can compete with government-financed foreign concerns that are willing to lose money to win business.

At the same time, the Soviet Union is aggressively marketing its Proton launchers. It is reportedly even offering a free launch to some potential customers. The United States has banned Soviet launches of any satellites incorporating U.S. technology. But satellite industry executives said it would soon be possible for other countries to make satellites without U.S. technology, which could open the door to widespread Western use of Soviet launchers.

'The demand for services is not growing as fast as expected and that demand can be met with fewer satellites.'

John E. Pike, space policy analyst.

Trade Surplus Grows 10% in West Germany

WIESBADEN, West Germany — West Germany's current account surplus grew 10.4 percent in July from the level of July 1987, a government report said Monday.

A separate report by the Bundesbank in Frankfurt said strong German exports had slowed the reduction of global trade imbalances.

"For this reason alone it is important to stabilize the weaker mark and counter any further devaluation of the mark," it added.

The July surplus in the current account grew to 5.3 billion DM (\$2.8 billion) from 4.8 billion a year earlier but shrank from 9.5 billion DM in June.

GERMANY: Europeans Want Rise in Consumption

(Continued from page 1) and Reid, chief European economist for UBS/Phillips & Drew, a London investment house.

More growth in domestic consumption is important because that would stimulate purchases of imports and help to speed economic growth throughout Europe. It also would help world growth by allowing European nations to worry less about having to restrain their growth and cut imports to reduce their trade deficits.

Bonn officials say they are doing their best to reduce the trade surplus. Imports are rising faster than exports, they note, and the trade surplus with the United States is shrinking.

West German officials say it is not their fault that their nation was the world's No. 1 exporter last year, exporting \$311 billion worth of goods.

"You can't blame us that those crazy Americans, crazy Japanese and crazy Europeans love to buy our capital goods," said an economist for a West German bank.

A worldwide surge in investment has helped to power Germany's strong first-half growth. Fifty percent of Germany's exports are capital goods.

In particular, European purchases of German goods have been a key factor behind the country's first-half growth this year, with the economies of Britain, France and Italy drawing in many West German goods.

Thus, while West Germany's trade surplus with the United States is falling, its surplus with Europe is rising. This has caused many economists to say the value of the mark will have to be raised to make other European goods cheaper in comparison with German goods.

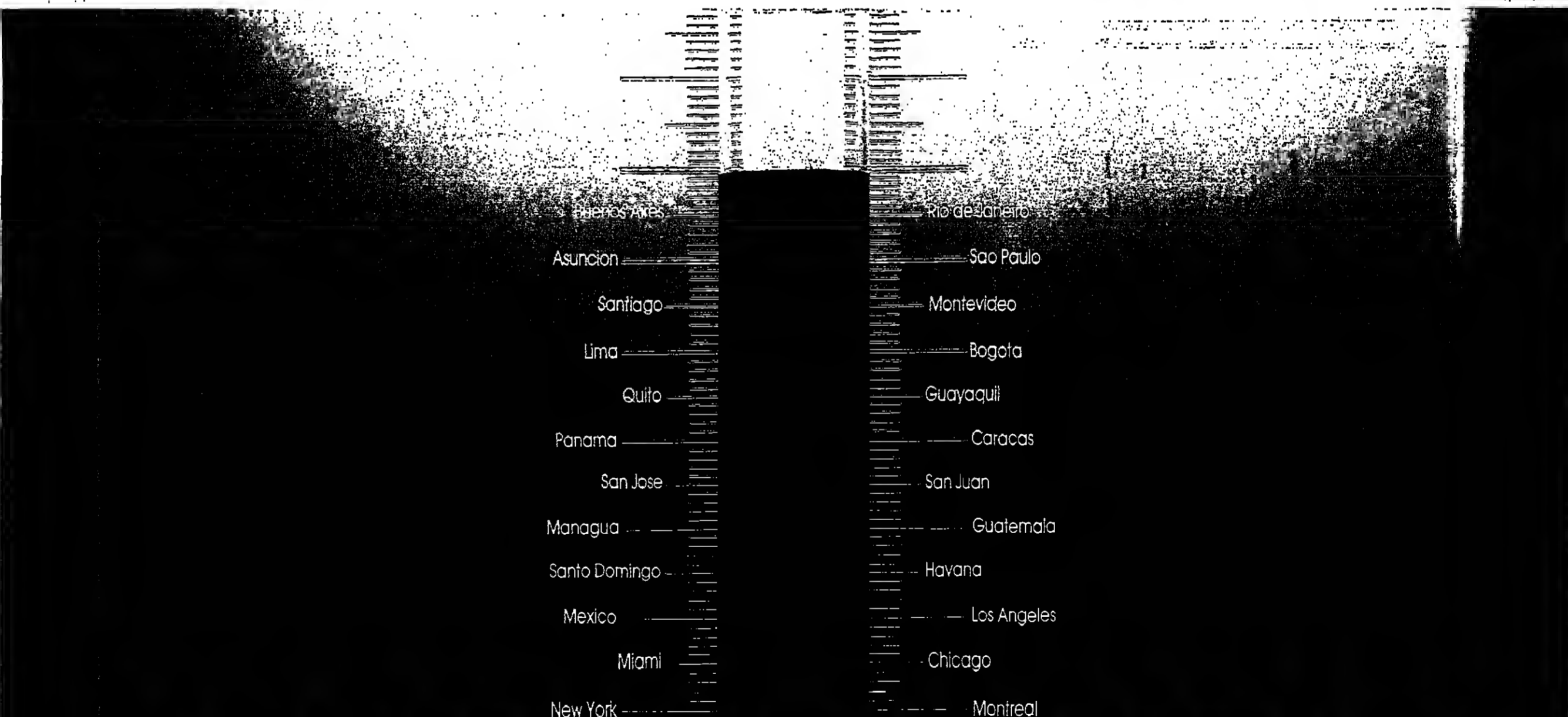
The dollar's upward drift against the mark since January has made German exports cheaper, giving them an unexpected lift.

Many economists predicted a sharp drop in West German exports after the stock market plunge in October, but German companies took heart when they saw that ex-

ports were holding their own. That increase in confidence, as well as a surprisingly mild winter, caused German capital investment to soar 11 percent in the first six months of this year from a year earlier.

Many European officials have been eager for West Germany to resume its economic vigor, especially since Britain and Italy have raised interest rates in an effort to cool their economies. That could be a vain hope, however, Mr. Rempsberger forecasts a German growth rate of about 2 percent next year, down from his estimate of slightly more than 3 percent for all of 1988.

A reason for the slower growth expected next year is the fact that West Germany's central bank has raised its discount rate to 3.5 percent, from 2.5 percent, to help stop the recent runup of the dollar against the mark. Officials of the Bundesbank said higher rates were needed because a weaker mark could raise the price of imports and spur inflation — a constant fear in Germany.



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SPORTS

Canseco Halfway Home on '40-40' Quest

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches OAKLAND, California — With the American League's Western Division title all but secured, individual achievement comes to the forefront in the last two weeks of the regular season.

ting 39 home runs for San Francisco in 1973. And while Oakland is coasting with an 11½-game lead — Manager Tony La Russa could give his top player ample rest before the playoffs — Canseco undoubtedly won't relax until he completes his self-appointed task.



Oakland's Jose Canseco. "I'm excited — but that's only half."

He took a giant step on Sunday, hitting homer No. 40 in the Athletics' 5-2 11-inning victory over Kansas City. "I'm excited," he said. "But that's only half. I'll be more excited to finish."

Canseco needs three stolen bases in Oakland's last 12 games to become the charter member of the 40-40 club. Bobby Bonds has come the closest, stealing 43 bases and hit-

ting 39 home runs for San Francisco in 1973. And while Oakland is coasting with an 11½-game lead — Manager Tony La Russa could give his top player ample rest before the playoffs — Canseco undoubtedly won't relax until he completes his self-appointed task.

Canseco is absolutely intent on getting his 40th stolen base. "I'd be happy if it were second or third base," he said. "If it's home, they'll have to dig up home plate and stop the game for about two hours."

Canseco's 40th homer was a mammoth shot on a 3-2 delivery by Bret Saberhagen. "It was exciting because it was off Sabes," said Canseco of the first-inning blast

that gave Oakland a 3-0 advantage. "That's probably the hardest ball I've ever hit off him. He cracked three of my hats today."

Saberhagen is among those pulling for Canseco to achieve his double. "It'd be kind of nice to be remembered for something. I guess," said Saberhagen. "I hope he gets to 40-40. That way I can tell my grandkids I was the guy who was pitching when he hit his 40th home run."

The Athletics, who won in the 11th when Steve Farr walked Dave Henderson with the bases full, began a three-game series Monday night with Minnesota. One victory

over the Twins will clinch a tie for the division crown. Orioles 2, Tigers 0: In Detroit, Bob Milacki allowed one hit — a third-inning double by Tom Brookens — over eight innings to win his major league debut. The Tigers lost for the 20th time in 26 games and fell six games behind in the East.

Brewers 10, Mariners 2: In Seattle, Jeffrey Leonard's grand slam off Mike Campbell capped a five-run third that propelled Milwaukee to its fifth victory in seven games.

White Sox 8, Twins 5: In Minneapolis, Dan Pasqua homered twice and drove in four runs to help Chicago push World Series champion Minnesota closer to divisional elimination. Pasqua went 4-for-4

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

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with a walk, his three-run homer highlighted a five-run rally in the seventh.

Angels 6, Rangers 5: In Anaheim, California, Wally Joyner's two-out two-run single in the ninth rallied California after pinch hitter Pete O'Brien's grand slam had put Texas ahead, 5-4, in the top of the inning.

Giants 10, Astros 3: In the National League, in Houston, Don Robinson scattered four hits through seven innings and hit a two-run homer to spark San Francisco's sixth straight triumph.

Manager Hal Lanier was so angry after a fourth straight defeat — which dropped the Astros into a second-place tie with San Francisco, nine games behind division-leading Los Angeles — that he ordered his team back on the field for a 1½-hour workout. "You have to have pride," said Lanier. "If you can't finish, you certainly want to be second. We've worked too hard to let the whole season go down the drain." Houston, a half-game out on Aug. 9, has lost 21 of 37 since.

Cardinals 5, Cubs 4: In Chicago, Larry McWilliams scattered five hits in his 5½ innings and delivered a two-run single for St. Louis. Greg Maddux (17-5) failed to win for the 11th time in 13 starts since the All-Star break. (UPI, AP)

NBA Will Use Third Official

WASHINGTON Post Service PALM BEACH GARDENS, Florida — The National Basketball Association announced Sunday that it will use three-man officiating crews this season. The move should eliminate much of the pushing and grabbing that occurs away from the ball, league officials said.

Rod Thorn, the league's vice president of operations, said the NBA will hire 18 or 19 additional referees, there will be either 50 or 51 officials employed this year, and the total will increase to between 55 and 58 in 1989-90, when two new franchises join the league.

Thorn said studies show adding a third referee slightly extends the length of games. He expects the number of fouls per game to increase at the start of the year but to gradually decrease as players become familiar with the extra official. "It's like adding another cop on the beat," he said. "Crime generally will go down."

San Francisco, Robert Moore returned his second interception of the game 47 yards for a touchdown and Gerald Riggs rushed for 115



Andre Agassi, nonfading star.

Agassi Has His Day — Without End

By Thomas Bonk Los Angeles Times Service LOS ANGELES — Dawn broke on the Andre Agassi saga this way: He celebrated his first pro tennis tournament victory in March by thanking God, then ran to a paraplegic woman in a wheelchair, hugged her and gave her his racket.

By midday, Agassi was grabbing his Davis Cup opponent's serve with his bare hand and grinning; upsetting Jimmy Connors at the U.S. Open, then upsetting him again by saying that he would sweep him; and disturbing the peace. Ivan Lendl said, by grunting too loud when hitting shots.

Now it's dinner with Andre. The professional tournament that began here Monday might be late in Agassi's day, but then again it's been his day all year.

He has won five tournaments, almost \$600,000 and, by simply wearing denim shorts, rescued the word fade from a washing-machine mistake and zoomed it to the height of tennis fashion. Not bad for an 18-year-old. In three years, he'll be old enough to toast himself.

Agassi is seeded No. 1 here by virtue of his No. 4 world ranking, but he faces a difficult draw: Kevin Curren is the No. 2 seed and John McEnroe No. 3.

Barring an upset, McEnroe and Agassi will meet in the semifinals. They are both in the top half of the bracket, which includes defending champion and fifth seed David Pate and No. 8

Mark Woodforde as well as Michael Chang, Paul Annacone and Johan Kriek.

The tournament has a history of player withdrawals and this year is no exception. Three of the top four players expected to play — Lendl, Pat Cash and Aaron Krickstein — pulled out last week, leaving Agassi as the only one in the field ranked in the world's top 20.

Still, promoter Bob Kramer considers himself lucky to have Agassi. The ticket manager reports swarms of teen-age girls buying \$225 box seats so that they can be close to Agassi. "He's the one people are talking about," Kramer said. "He is the current wave of enthusiasm. And I can't imagine a more exciting match than Agassi and McEnroe."

Unless you have to hit it back, Agassi's booming forehand is exciting in itself. But he could be losing a bit of force at this stage of the season. This will be his 15th tournament, not counting exhibitions and Davis Cup matches against Peru and Argentina.

As for McEnroe, Kramer said there's no one like him. "John McEnroe is, best to gosh, one of the biggest names in tennis and sports," he said. "I know he's making his comeback, but he is still the guy with the most raw talent in the game."

Agassi may be overworked, but McEnroe isn't. The U.S. Open was only his seventh tournament in 1988. McEnroe won his first event when he defeated soon-to-be Wimbledon champion Stefan Edberg in straight sets



On the opening kickoff Sunday, New York's Mark Collins tackled Darryl Clark for a two-point safety that an official later said should have been ruled a touchback. The Giants edged Dallas, 13-10.

Surprising Chargers, Falcons Roll Past Seahawks and 49ers

NFL ROUNDUP

and scored a TD to help the Falcons hand the 49ers their first loss of the season. San Francisco's Joe Montana completed 22 of 48 attempts for 333 yards and two touchdowns, but was intercepted three times and sacked three times. "We had a lot of respect for Atlanta going into the game," said Bill Walsh, the losing coach. "We needed more."

Chiefs 20, Broncos 13: In Kansas City, Missouri, Steve Deberg threw for 259 yards and two touchdowns to propel the Chiefs. Denver's John Elway was intercepted twice by Pro Bowl free safety Deon Cherry. Elway has been picked off 18 times in his nine games against Kansas City.

Deberg, who played for the Broncos until they acquired Elway five years ago, flipped a six-yard passing pass to Carlos Carson in the second quarter and a 14-yarder in Paul Palmer in the third.

Giants 12, Cowboys 10: In Irving, Texas, Lionel Manuel caught a 4-yard scoring pass and two fourth-quarter interceptions helped New York win for the third time at Texas Stadium since 1974.

Major League Leaders

Table with columns for Player, Team, G, AB, R, H, Pct. Lists leaders for American League and National League.

Major League Standings

Table showing American League and National League standings for East and West divisions.

Football

Table showing NFL Standings for American Conference and National Conference.

Transition

Table showing CFL Standings for Eastern and Western Divisions.

Soccer

Table showing Spanish First Division and other soccer league results.

Tennis

Table showing Wimbledon and other tennis tournament results.

Large advertisement for James Watson Rare Scotch Whisky, featuring a bottle and the slogan 'Open the circle.'

SCOREBOARD

Major League Leaders

Table with columns for Player, Team, G, AB, R, H, Pct. Lists leaders for American League and National League.

Major League Standings

Table showing American League and National League standings for East and West divisions.

Transition

Table showing CFL Standings for Eastern and Western Divisions.

Soccer

Table showing Spanish First Division and other soccer league results.

Tennis

Table showing Wimbledon and other tennis tournament results.

SPORTS / 1988 SUMMER OLYMPICS

Another Gymnastic Star Rises for Romania

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SEOUL — Daniela Silivas of Romania, a 62-pound (28-kilogram) petite of perfection, delivered the first blow Monday in women's gymnastics at the Olympics.

to equal the world record held by Britain's Malcolm Cooper.
After two days of medal events, the Soviet Union led with six, two gold. The United States and China, with one gold each, were tied for second with four medals.

By the end of the session, the Soviet and Romanian teams were still leading, with 197,325 points and 196,425 points, respectively.
But the United States, with 194,950, had slipped to fourth behind East Germany, which had 195,425.

The deduction significantly strengthened East Germany's ability to win the bronze medal when the team competition ends Wednesday with the optional routine.
" That's dirty," Karolyi said when he learned of the deduction. " That's dirty, and that's sick. What does it matter, even if the kid is on the podium? What change is there in the routine? Who's bothered by it? It doesn't disturb anything. I've never seen that before."

Exactly who called her presence to the attention of Ellen Berger of East Germany, the head of the international federation's women's technical committee, was unclear.
Karolyi claimed it was Christa Herrmann of East Germany, one of six judges scoring the uneven bars. Yuri Titov of the Soviet Union, president of the gymnastics international federation said several people had called attention to it.

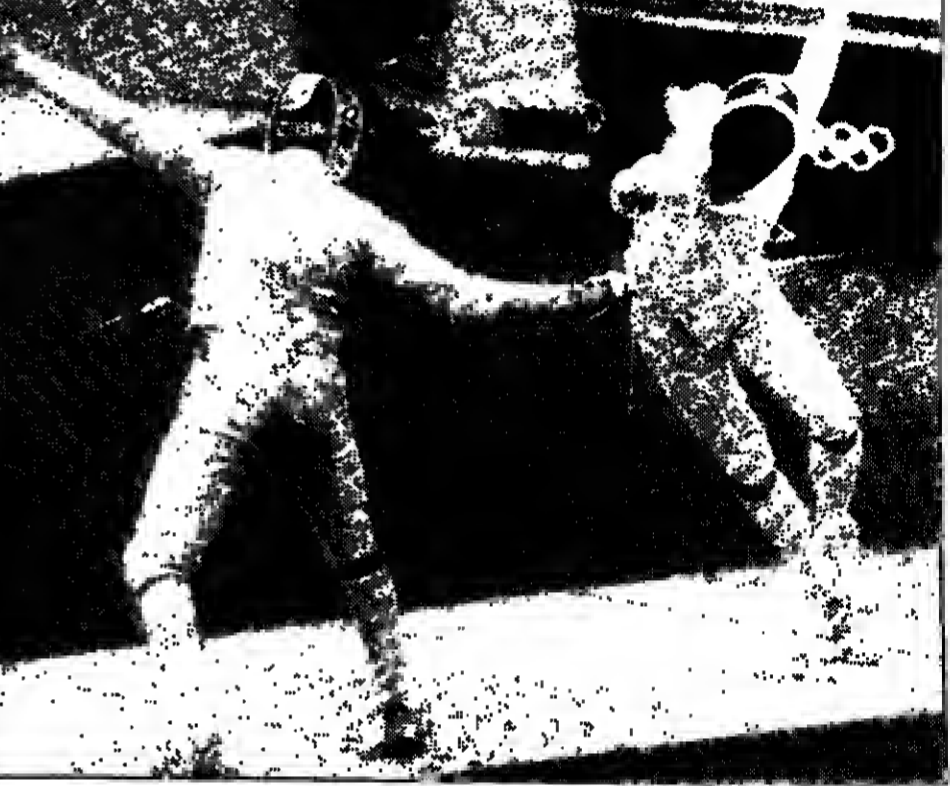
Grabbe, who will be 24 on Wednesday, recently lost the world title to a 20-year-old Romanian, Nino Salukvadze. But, Tarzinski's withdrawal from competition at the last minute Monday because of a lack of form.

U.S. coach accuses Soviet-bloc judges of unfairly using a little-known rule.
skulls preliminary heat of the rowing regatta.
And Japan, once the dominant force in wrestling, had three more athletes, expected to medal contenders, eliminated on the second day of the Greco-Roman competition, after losing two matches each in preliminary rounds.

Like most gymnasts, Garrison-Stevens used a spring board for her mount. After she jumped onto the bars, Rhonda Fachin, the team alternate, ran to pull the board out of the way. Then, instead of stepping off the raised podium on which the

bar stand, she remained in the corner to watch.
According to rules, she must step down to the floor.
Whatever, Berger was summoned to the area by telephone, and a long group discussion ensued near the bars, holding up the continuation of the round.

Later, Titov confirmed that based upon a review of video-tapes, a vote was taken to determine whether the rule should be upheld. It was, by a vote of 3-0, with Jackie Fie of the United States, the head judge for women's bars, abstaining. Titov, who voted with the majority along with Berger and another official whose identity could not be determined, said Fie had said she agreed the rule should be upheld but argued that the team not be penalized.



Bruno Gérard of France sidestepped a thrust from Eduardo Quesada of Spain in the pentathlon. Svein Ottke of West Germany covered up, but beat Aaron Jacobovitch of Israel in a middleweight bout. And Nino Salukvadze of the Soviet Union checked her gun, then won the sport pistol event.

... and by the Way, Thanks for the 8 Basketballs

By Michael Wilbon
Washington Post Service
SEOUL — A couple of years ago, South Korean sports leaders decided to help a poor nation, the Central African Republic, in its endeavor to learn how to play basketball.
The South Koreans invited the Africans to clinics here in Seoul, and they sent eight basketballs to help the republic try to prepare a team for the pro-Olympic tournament in Africa. (There is only one gymnasium in the entire Central African Republic, a building with a concrete court, wooden backboards and only 500 seats.)
But if the Africans were indebted to the Koreans for their help, they showed it in a strange way Sunday night.

broadcast the game back to the homeland (few people there have televisions), so Goporo and his teammates hoped the radio carried the news.
" Basketball is the only thing that brings joy to everybody," Goporo said. " This is the first time we have ever been to the Olympics. Excuse me, I don't know how to express what I feel."

It is safe to say the Central Africans will not contend for the medal round in Seoul. It is also safe to say they cannot win another game — not with Australia, the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia and Puerto Rico in their pool. " We have to play the Soviets next," Goporo said, " so this is the game that we really wanted."

None of the players is overly interested in basketball, according to their coach, Joseph Bemalle, who added, " They are still more concerned with their status as students."

Three of the players have competed at Houston Baptist, including Anicet Lavodrama, a 6-foot-6-inch (1.99-meter) forward who scored 21 points and grabbed 11 rebounds in the victory over South Korea.
The republic has six players shorter than 6-3, including 5-9 point-man Goporo (his full name is Frédéric-Rufin Goporo), who had 15 points in the game. The tallest players on the team are 6-8.

OLYMPIC RESULTS

Table with 4 columns: Medal, Country, Points, and Name. Lists medalists for various events like Wrestling, Boxing, and Shooting.

Table with 4 columns: Medal, Country, Points, and Name. Lists medalists for Wrestling events.

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BASKETBALL

Table with 4 columns: Medal, Country, Points, and Name. Lists medalists for Basketball events.

WRESTLING

Table with 4 columns: Medal, Country, Points, and Name. Lists medalists for Wrestling events.

BOXING

Table with 4 columns: Medal, Country, Points, and Name. Lists medalists for Boxing events.

SHOOTING

Table with 4 columns: Medal, Country, Points, and Name. Lists medalists for Shooting events.

SWIMMING

Table with 4 columns: Medal, Country, Points, and Name. Lists medalists for Swimming events.

WEIGHTLIFTING

Table with 4 columns: Medal, Country, Points, and Name. Lists medalists for Weightlifting events.

WEDNESDAY'S EVENTS

Table with 4 columns: Medal, Country, Points, and Name. Lists medalists for Wednesday's events.

WEDNESDAY'S EVENTS

Table with 4 columns: Medal, Country, Points, and Name. Lists medalists for Wednesday's events.

GYMNASICS

Table with 4 columns: Medal, Country, Points, and Name. Lists medalists for Gymnastics events.

SOCCER

Table with 4 columns: Medal, Country, Points, and Name. Lists medalists for Soccer events.

TAEKWONDO DEMONSTRATION

Table with 4 columns: Medal, Country, Points, and Name. Lists medalists for Taekwondo events.

BASEBALL DEMONSTRATION

Table with 4 columns: Medal, Country, Points, and Name. Lists medalists for Baseball events.

OLYMPICS ON TV

Table with 4 columns: Medal, Country, Points, and Name. Lists medalists for Olympics on TV.

MODERN PENTATHLON

Table with 4 columns: Medal, Country, Points, and Name. Lists medalists for Modern Pentathlon events.

BASEBALL DEMONSTRATION

Table with 4 columns: Medal, Country, Points, and Name. Lists medalists for Baseball events.

OLYMPICS ON TV

Table with 4 columns: Medal, Country, Points, and Name. Lists medalists for Olympics on TV.

BOOKS

THE MAGIC LANTERN: An Autobiography

By Ingmar Bergman. Translated from the Swedish by Joan Tate. 308 pages. \$19.95. Viking Inc. 40 West 23d Street, New York, N. Y. 10010.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

In some 50 movies, Ingmar Bergman has helped to reinvent the possibilities of film, demonstrating the medium's capacity to examine philosophical issues and the secret world of the psyche, while using it to create a resonant fictional world.

Whether the setting is a faraway allegorical realm ("The Seventh Seal") or a banal contemporary one ("Scenes From a Marriage"), whether the ostensible subject is the artist's relationship to society ("The Magician") or an individual's relationship to his own past ("Wild Strawberries"), certain constants remain.

Indeed, in Bergman's finest work, the spiritual afflictions of Sweden's socially engineered society become a metaphor for the existential dilemmas of the postwar world, the director's own preoccupations with memory and desire, a mirror of the modern condition.

Bergman tells us that the breakup of his second marriage was documented, in part, by "Scenes From a Marriage" and "The Silence." He tells us that he wrote "Persona" during a hospital stay, by transforming his double self (one mute and ailing, the other voluble and officious) into the movie's two heroines. And he tells us that a childhood encounter with death in the local morgue found its way, transformed into both "Persona" and "Cries and Whispers."

For the most part, however, "The Magic Lantern" does not deal directly with Bergman's films. Perhaps he felt that the subject had already been covered by a series of interviews he did during the late '60s (collected in an illuminating volume titled "Bergman on Bergman"). Perhaps he is planning to write another book, which will concentrate on his movies.

In any case, "The Magic Lantern" focuses on his work in the theater and on the emotional facts of his life, cutting back and forth in time to create a stream-of-consciousness montage of scenes, images and reflections. It is between the lines, in Bergman's portrait of himself as the salvation-obsessed son of a pastor, as an apologetic artist given to playing a variety of roles, that the reader can discern the underpinnings of his cinematic art.

The self-portrait Bergman draws is a candid one. He speaks of his breakdowns, his fear of chaotic emotions, his compulsive need to order and stage his daily life. He describes himself as a professional observer whose self-consciousness has "robbed or diminished my most profound experiences," and as "a liar," continually lying on and discarding masks.

Bergman is apparently one of those people who has remained on intimate terms with their childhood. And he retrieves, in this volume, whole scenes from his youth: his joy, like the young hero's in "Fanny and Alexander," at receiving a real magic lantern; his jealousy over the birth of his baby sister, which led him, he says, to try to kill her, and his growing sense of

suffocation within an unhappy and authoritarian household.

His parents, he writes, "lived in an exhausting, permanent state of crisis with neither beginning nor end," his brother later tried to commit suicide, his sister was forced into an abortion to please the family, and the director, himself, ran away from home after coming to blows with his father.

Still, "The Magic Lantern" suggests that Bergman has achieved a measure of distance from his own past, and with it a kind of acceptance that reminds the reader of his last movie, the wonderful "Fanny and Alexander."

In the end, of course, that movie, along with such other masterworks as "Wild Strawberries," "The Seventh Seal," "Persona" and "The Magician," form the best spiritual biography of Bergman, while at the same time enduring as magical works of art.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

THE OTHER ITALY: The Italian Resistance in World War II

By Maria de Blasio Wilhelm. 272 pages. Illustrated. \$18.95. W. W. Norton & Co., 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10110.

Reviewed by Herbert Mitgang

THE story of the Italian resistance to fascism and the German Occupation is worth examining in fact as it has been done in fiction and on film.

Americans interested in this period first learned about the prewar and wartime resistance in such novels as Ignazio Silone's "Fontamara" and "Bread and Wine," Carlo Levi's "Christ Stopped at Eboli" and Giorgio Bassani's "Garden of the Finzi-Continis."

"The Other Italy," by Maria de Blasio Wilhelm, provides a number of interesting facts, in anecdotal more than in scholarly form, about the resistance.

One of the author's most telling details concerns the part played by women in the anti-fascist uprising in wartime Italy. Drawing upon records of the resistance, Wilhelm writes that 35,000 fought alongside the partisans, some 5,000 were imprisoned by the fascists or Nazis, 650 were executed or died in combat, and 3,000 were deported to Germany.

"For the first time in Italian history," Wilhelm writes, "large numbers of women were partners with men, fighting together as equals for a common cause." In a sense, here is the beginning of the political campaigns for women's rights that later succeeded in other areas of Italian life.

The author notes that after Mussolini approved racial laws in 1938 to please Hitler, the Jews who remained in Italy played an important role in the resistance. While the Vatican itself was ambivalent, many convents and monasteries provided false identification papers and offered hiding places for Jews during the occupation.

"The Other Italy" points out that the strongest underground forces were led by Communists and Socialists. This fact helps to explain why leftist parties have been trusted to run local governments to this day. They first gained the allegiance of their countrymen when they rose up against a common enemy.

Herbert Mitgang is on the staff of The New York Times.

World Stock Markets

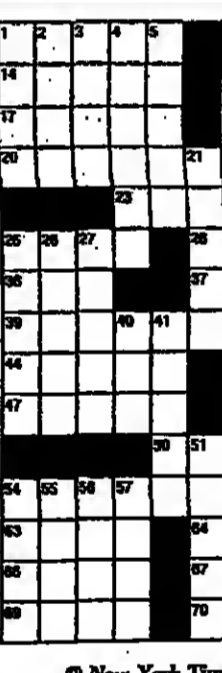
Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, Sept. 19

Table of World Stock Markets with columns for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Paris, Rome, Zurich, Tokyo, Sao Paulo, Singapore, Manila, Stockholm, Sydney, and others. Includes various stock indices and prices.

Table of Exchange Rates and Gold Prices with columns for Gold Price, Exchange Rates (e.g., Dollar, Pound, Yen, etc.), and Gold Prices (e.g., Gold, Silver, etc.).

ACROSS

- 1 "Thy words... unto my... feel"
6 Pretty girl! Slang
10 Ball, for one
14 Farr who played Klinger
15 Sweeten the pot
16 San... Riviera resort
17 Herbert's... in the Dark"
18 Last word at church
20 Warning to sailors
23 Crib
24 School org.
25 Sat and Sunday
28 Swabs
29 Was solicitous
36 Altar constellation
37 Notable period
38 Post Dickinson
39 Time of day to Browning
44 Shaker's partner
45 Tango number
46 Emerger from Adam's rib
47 Precious violin
48 Earth inheritors
49 Mine finds
50 Health club
52 Jabber
54 Berlin's wailing sentiments
53 Always
54 Trick
55 Silly
56 Scarce
57 Gaelic
58 Pravid founder
59 Scots who have Wallace
60 Burns
70 Appear
71 Limits
DOWN
1 Not fully closed
2 Veronica of fame
3 Among
4 Is inescapable for
5 Annoying
6 Art cut
7 What's... for me?
8 Collector's items
9 Spartan slave



WEATHER

Table of weather forecasts for various regions including Europe, Asia, North America, Latin America, and Oceania. Includes high/low temperatures and conditions.

JUMBLE

Word game section titled 'JUMBLE' with instructions and a grid of letters to be unscrambled. Includes a small illustration of a man and a woman.

PEANUTS

Comic strip titled 'PEANUTS' featuring characters Woodstock and Snoopy. Includes dialogue bubbles and a small illustration.

WEST GERMANY: THE LAND OF QUALITY CRAFTSMANSHIP.

Advertisement for Goldstar TVs and VCRs, featuring the 'JADESPIG' logo and text about quality craftsmanship and product variety.

BLONDIE

Comic strip titled 'BLONDIE' featuring Blondie and Dagwood. Includes dialogue bubbles and a small illustration.

BEETLE BAILEY

Comic strip titled 'BEETLE BAILEY' featuring Beetle Bailey and his dog. Includes dialogue bubbles and a small illustration.

ANDY CAPP

Comic strip titled 'ANDY CAPP' featuring Andy Capp and his wife. Includes dialogue bubbles and a small illustration.

WIZARD OF ID

Comic strip titled 'WIZARD OF ID' featuring a wizard character. Includes dialogue bubbles and a small illustration.

REX MORGAN

Comic strip titled 'REX MORGAN' featuring Rex Morgan. Includes dialogue bubbles and a small illustration.

GARFIELD

Comic strip titled 'GARFIELD' featuring Garfield the cat. Includes dialogue bubbles and a small illustration.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

Table showing the solution to a previous puzzle, listing words like BIRD, EAGER, ABBA, etc.

DOONESBURY

Comic strip titled 'DOONESBURY' featuring characters from the strip. Includes dialogue bubbles and a small illustration.

WIZARD OF ID

Comic strip titled 'WIZARD OF ID' featuring a wizard character. Includes dialogue bubbles and a small illustration.

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Comic strip titled 'GARFIELD' featuring Garfield the cat. Includes dialogue bubbles and a small illustration.

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WIZARD OF ID

Comic strip titled 'WIZARD OF ID' featuring a wizard character. Includes dialogue bubbles and a small illustration.

PEOPLE

ART BUCHWALD

Just Following Orders

WASHINGTON — Last week, Fred Malek, a former Nixon aide, was forced to resign as one of George Bush's chief campaign managers because it was discovered that he had been counting Jews in the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The figures were needed by President Nixon because he suspected that Jewish personnel in the bureau were hurting his economic programs. After the count, punitive action was taken against two BLS employees.



Buchwald

When the story broke, Malek pleaded innocent and maintained that he had done nothing wrong by being Nixon's people counter. How it all started is anybody's guess. We do know that H.R. Haldebrand was the one who passed on President Nixon's orders. "Fred, the president wants you to add up all the Jews in the BLS."

on my resume if they find out that I was counting Jews for Nixon?" "No one will ever find out. Look, I know this is not one of the greatest ideas the boss has ever come up with, but when he gets a hurr up his backside, we have to obey orders."

"How will I know if they are Jewish or not?" "You'll be able to see from their names." "A lot of Jewish people don't have Jewish names."

"How do I know that if I count Jews, Nixon won't then ask me to add up Italians, French, Japanese-Americans and Knights of Malta?" "I don't see that happening in the near future. Look, Fred, you know as well as I do that every once in a while the boss gets all exercised about something going wrong in the government. As far as the BLS is concerned, he honestly believes that they gave him the sword."

A Tribute to 'Jimmy' in Belgium

By Mike Zwerin

BRUSSELS — When David Linx read James Baldwin's "Go Tell It on the Mountain" in Flemish at the age of 11, he somehow knew that one day they would meet and that Baldwin would change his life. Linx had already met Dizzy Gillespie and Carmen McRae by the time he was 4 through his father, Elias Gistelincx, who produces musical programs for Belgian radio and television. David's second name is Nathan after his grandfather, the saxophonist Nathan Davis. By the time he was a teenager studying drums with Kenny Clarke in Paris, Linx had read everything by Baldwin published in English and spoke the language like a New Yorker.



David Linx, whose collaboration with the writer was staged in Belgium as "The James Baldwin Project."

Clark, the father of bebop drumming, introduced Linx to Baldwin — who taught many whites what blacks really think of them — in Amsterdam five years ago. "Kenny was a father to me," Linx says, "but Jimmy was everything. For several years he was my only friend. That was dangerous, as I learned after he died."

where he ran a tab. Waiters, summer people and boules players greeted "Jimmy" with respect. They all seemed to be relating to his humanism more than his intelligence. (William Styron said: "Jimmy had as marvelous an intelligence as I am ever likely to encounter.") Working on the Project, Jimmy and Linx just pulled down some books from the shelves and started going through them and everything fell into place. There was no plan, we did not look for a plot."

Michael Jackson No. 1

On the Money Charts

Michael Jackson, who will make about \$97 million during 1987 and 1988, has replaced comedian Bill Cosby as the world's highest-paid entertainer. Forbes magazine reports. The 30-year-old singer ranked ninth last year. Cosby falls to No. 2, followed in the top ten by Steven Spielberg, Sylvester Stallone, Eddie Murphy, Charles Schulz, Bruce Springsteen, Mike Tyson, Madonna and Arnold Schwarzenegger.

The British prime minister's office planted a false story in June 1977 that Prince Charles would marry Princess Marie-Astrid of Luxembourg to catch a senior government official who was leaking information to the Daily Express, according to "The Real Charles," a book by Alan Hamilton, a journalist at the Times of London. John Warden, then the political editor of the Express, wrote the story. The official was confronted, confessed his guilt and retired, Hamilton says. The Sunday Telegraph quoted Warden as denying a trap was set and as saying that his information came from a politician who had correctly tipped him off the previous year.

Elizabeth Taylor took an overdose of sleeping pills and Richard Gere dived into the sea, according to The Mail on Sunday which published what it described as extracts from his diary. The London newspaper said the late actor's fourth wife, Sally, had found the diary written in school cursive books. Burton, according to the paper, described his 1962 romance with Taylor while filming "Cleopatra." After she took the pills, he described driving to the hospital, then hiding while the press was told Taylor had a stomach complaint.

Yugoslavia Bans Seselj Book
The Associated Press
BELGRADE — A district court has permanently banned "Wimpering Freedom" by Vojislav Seselj, the leading Yugoslav dissident. It is the sixth book by Seselj to be banned since 1986. The court ruled that the book "spreads untruths that could upset the public." Seselj, a former lecturer of sociology at Sarajevo University, was sentenced to eight years in prison after being convicted in July 1984 of counter-revolutionary activity, but was released after nearly two years.

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HONDA FRANCE
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25-30 ans, niveau BTS secretariat, étroit français-anglais, sachant rédiger, à l'aise avec les chiffres et l'utilisation du traitement de texte.

But the Pay is...
Bonn Oj...
Kiosk
Crowds Rally in Yerevan
MOSCOW (AP) — Thousands of Armenians gathered in Yerevan on Monday to protest against the Soviet government's decision to allow the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Armenia.